



September 25, 2025

NOAH SCHEER



FOIPA Request No.: 1547838-000
Subject: SIMON, ABBOTT

Dear Noah Scheer:

The FBI has completed its review of records subject to the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) that are responsive to your request. The enclosed documents were reviewed under the FOIPA, Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Below you will find check boxes under the appropriate statute headings which indicate the types of exemptions asserted to protect information which is exempt from disclosure. The appropriate exemptions are noted on the enclosed pages next to redacted information. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted to indicate where pages were withheld entirely and identify which exemptions were applied. The checked exemption boxes used to withhold information are further explained in the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions.

Section 552

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(2)

☒ (b)(3)

50 U.S.C. §3024(i)(1)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(5)

☒ (b)(6)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

☒ (b)(7)(D)

☒ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (b)(9)

Section 552a

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (k)(3)

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☐ (k)(7)

159 page(s) were reviewed and 151 page(s) are being released.

Please see the paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

Based on the information you provided, we conducted a main and reference entity record search of the Central Records System (CRS) per our standard search policy. For more information about records searches and the standard search policy, see the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum General Information Section.

In response to your narrowed Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, enclosed are the processed documents.

This is the **final release** of information responsive to your FOIPA request. This material is being provided to you at no charge.

Duplicate copies of the same document were not processed.

A record that may be responsive to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request has been transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). If you wish to review these records, submit a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request to NARA, Special Access and FOIA, 8601 Adelphi Road, Room 5500, College Park, MD 20740-6001. Please reference the file number(s) 100-HQ-48455; 100-HQ-439190 SER HQ567-P12; 100-HQ-44777 SER HQ107; 100-HQ-441614 SER HQ2, 4; 100-HQ-147952 SER HQ657; 100-HQ-480588 SER HQ4; 65-HQ-58236-A Serial HQNEW YORK TIMES; 100-HQ-3587 SER 127, 123, 377, 80, 29; 100-HQ-377391 SER 36, 146, 499, 45, 1274, 385, 1012, 135, 1274, 509, 247, 410, 765; 100-HQ-7056 SER 64; 100-HQ-369492 SER 109, 50, 26, 132, 170, 111, 79, 29; 100-HQ-376212 SER 3; 100-HQ-370879 SER 5P 14, 15, 42; 100-HQ-344437 SER 75, 40; 100-HQ-419518 SER 4; 61-HQ-10498 SER 936, 854, 923, 291; 100-HQ-199173 SER 67; 100-HQ-416983 SER 3P7, 9; 100-HQ-345611 SER 23, 20; 100-HQ-51287 SER 136P4, 5; 100-HQ-243712 SER 33; 100-HQ-2870 SER 3; 100-HQ-3587 SER 43, 291; 61-HQ-10498 SUB A; 100-HQ-23614 SER 372; 100-HQ-352974 SER 7P29; 105-HQ-1913 SER 192; 100-HQ-357934 SER 306, 150, 288; 100-HQ-380330 SER 3; 100-HQ-6548 SER 250P9, 20; 102-HQ-24 SUB 31 SER 1; 100-HQ-107137 SER 108; 100-HQ-367814 SER 27P18; 100-HQ-369492-A; 100-HQ-344437-A; 61-HQ-10498 SER 407P21; 61-HQ-10149 SER 1383; 100-HQ-7002 SER 293P18; 100-HQ-203268 SER 1105P25; 100-HQ-21601 SER 333; 100-HQ-17502 SER 20; 100-HQ-341898 SER 80; 100-HQ-416982 SER 2P6, 8; 100-HQ-364437 SER 30; 100-HQ-295510 SER 28; 100-HQ-380193 SER 1; 100-HQ-370825 SER 1; 100-HQ-191686 SER 5; 100-HQ-371630 SER 1; 100-HQ-403490 SER 2; 100-HQ-399170 SER 7; 61-HQ-3615 SER 132; 100-HQ-236194 SER 165; 100-HQ-240694 SER 24; 100-HQ-336343 SER 8; 100-HQ-424092 SER 4; 100-HQ-350512 SER 391; 61-HQ-10498 SER 22; 100-HQ-3815 SER 95; 100-HQ-326958 SER 146; 105-HQ-13375; 100-HQ-371051 SER 6; 100-HQ-2267 SER 281; 101-HQ-1251 SER 12; 100-HQ-405741 SER 20; 100-HQ-380827 SER 21; 100-HQ-355591 SER 14; 100-HQ-1170 SER 49; 100-HQ-31172 SER 44; 100-HQ-385618 SER 7; 100-HQ-363436 SER 158; 100-NY-16097.

Records that may have been responsive to your request were destroyed. Since this material could not be reviewed, it is not known if it was responsive to your request. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Title 44, United States Code, Section 3301 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1228; Title 44, United States Code, Section 3310 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1229.10.

For your information, a search of the indices to our Central Records System reflected there were additional records potentially responsive to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request. We have attempted to obtain this material so it could be reviewed to determine whether it was responsive to your request. We were advised that the potentially responsive records were not in their expected location and could not be located after a reasonable search. Following a reasonable waiting period, another attempt was made to obtain this material. This search for the missing records also met with unsuccessful results.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. **"Part 1"** of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. **"Part 2"** includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third-party individuals. **"Part 3"** includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

Additional information about the FOIPA can be found at www.fbi.gov/foia. Should you have questions regarding your request, please feel free to contact foipaquestions@fbi.gov. Please reference the FOIPA Request number listed above in all correspondence concerning your request.

If you are not satisfied with the FBI's determination in response to this request, you may proceed under any or all of the following options:

- You may seek dispute resolution services through the FBI directly by emailing our FOIA Public Liaison at foipaquestions@fbi.gov. The subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.
- You may contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS), who serves as the federal FOIA Ombudsman. The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

- You may file an administrative appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website: <https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal>. **Pursuant to 28 C.F.R. § 16.8(a), your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of this response to your request.** If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please reference the FOIPA Request Number listed above in your correspondence so it may be easily identified. If possible, please provide a copy of your original request and this response letter with your appeal.

Note: Utilizing the FBI's dispute resolution services or requesting mediation through OGIS does not toll the ninety (90) day limit to file a timely appeal with OIP.

Sincerely,

Record/Information Dissemination Section
Information Management Division

Enclosures

FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the www.fbi.gov/foia website.
- (ii) **Intelligence Records.** To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.
- (iii) **Requests for Confidential Informant Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of confidential informant records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552 (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F)] and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. § 552a (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records would reveal confidential informant identities and information, expose law enforcement techniques, and endanger the life or physical safety of individuals. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches and Standard Search Policy.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems, such as the Central Records System (CRS), or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. The CRS is an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. The standard search policy is a search for main entity records in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include a search for reference entity records or administrative records of previous FOIPA requests.
 - a. *Main Entity Records* – created for individuals or non-individuals who are the subjects or the focus of an investigation
 - b. *Reference Entity Records*- created for individuals or non-individuals who are associated with a case but are not known subjects or the focus of an investigation
- (ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Foreseeable Harm Standard.** As amended in 2016, the Freedom of Information Act provides that a federal agency may withhold responsive records only if: (1) the agency reasonably foresees that disclosure would harm an interest protected by one of the nine exemptions that FOIA enumerates, or (2) disclosure is prohibited by law (5 United States Code, Section 552(a)(8)(A)(i)). The FBI considers this foreseeable harm standard in the processing of its requests.
- (iv) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative “FBI file.” An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks. Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at www.edo.cjis.gov. For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

TO : Director, FBI (AMSD)

Date: 10/10/49

FROM : SAC, San Francisco

SUBJECT: AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE FOR
CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH THE
SOVIET UNION, SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
REGISTRATION ACT
(Bufile 61-6211)

Re report SA ROGER S. C. WOLCOTT, 5/27/49, at San Francisco, regarding National Council of American Soviet Friendship, Internal Security - C, Bureau file 100-149964.

[redacted] advised that from 1:40 p.m. to 2:30 p.m. on October 6, 1949, the Executive Committee of the American Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union, San Francisco, California, hereafter referred to as the ARI, met at 310, 101 Post Street, San Francisco, the office of this organization. The informant reported that the following were present:

HOLLAND ROBERTS
ROSE SELMITSKY
LUCY MC WILLIAMS
VICTOR ARNAUTOFF
MILDRED REPLEY

[redacted] also reported that the following discussion took place:

HOLLAND ROBERTS announced that the next thing to be taken up on the agenda is quite important and quite now.

He announced that the Dean of Canterbury, according to an air mail letter from ABBOT SIMON this morning, has applied for a visa for a visit to this country in the very near future. The visit to the U. S. this time will be handled for him by the commercial agency of New York..... the BLACK AGENCY. (This announcement brought sounds of wonderment from the committee and made necessary the following explanation by HOLLAND ROBERTS.)

He explained that he was very sure that this is a tactical move and that he was sure that ABBOT SIMON had a good idea or reason

SOR/eb
61-288

cc: Bureau file 100-149964

2 - New York (AMSD) 2 - Washington Field (AMSD)

1 - Los Angeles (info.)

cc: San Francisco files:

100-18377 (NC/SF)

100-9884 (ROBERTS)

100-1146 (ISAAC)

61-1154 (MC WILLIAMS)

100-6359 (ARNAUTOFF)

100-22548 (REPLEY)

100-25490 (PHILLIPS)

62-2349 (FAYONVILLE)

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Letter to Director

for doing it this way. He stated that the agency should be informed right away that the Dean of Canterbury is wanted out here and the application for his presence should be made through requests made by prominent clerical and educational figures of the community.

The pattern that was used before will be utilized again this time....go to BISHOP (EDWARD L.) PARSONS and others and have them write letters to the agency to have the Dean of Canterbury come out here under the auspices of a committee that will be set up for that purpose. ROBERTS held that it is agreed beforehand that the Institute will play its part as before.

LUCY MC WILLIAMS spoke up and said that they should have very good results this time also, especially since the Dean has been to the USSR again since his last visit here....when he attended the Peace Conference in Moscow.

ROBERTS agreed that that should have a favorable bearing on the results, and then he asked if there were any more thoughts on this. He noted that the letter stressed early action on the matter... that is, writing the letters to the BLACK AGENCY.

ROBERTS stated that if there should be any difficulty in getting such letters written right away by these other persons it would be best that some of their own group write. It was his idea that BISHOP PARSONS and RABBI FINE be asked to write to the agency, either as individuals or as members of the board. He suggested that LUCY MC WILLIAMS be the person of the board who should write.

LUCY MC WILLIAMS said that she would be glad to do so but said she felt that there must be others whose names would carry more weight than her own. She suggested Professor PHILLIPS of Fresno or General FAYMONVILLE (ph.).

LUCY MC WILLIAMS offered her thoughts on the matter and ventured that such a meeting as another with the Dean would be a heroic task and one which would mean an awful lot of work for the Institute again. She said that of course they are all thinking of this affair as a money-raising venture or scheme and it might be well to treat it in much the same manner as ABOT SIMON has done, that is, turn over most of the work and organization of the meeting to a professional agency. She said that one in particular here in town is the P.UL COHEN (ph.) Agency, which usually handles all the stars.

Director, FBI

General FAYMONVILLE is PHILIP R. ~~FAYMONVILLE~~, a retired United States Army General residing in San Francisco who had formerly been a military attache at the United States Embassy at Moscow, Russia.

It will be noted in reference report that the National Council for American Soviet Friendship was active in regard to the Dean of Canterbury's tour to the United States in 1948, and that the Attorney General has declared that this organization comes within the purview of Executive Order 9835. It will also be noted that the American Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union, San Francisco, California, has been declared by the Attorney General to come within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The above is being submitted for the information of the Bureau and the New York and Los Angeles Divisions. It will be noted that the National Council of American Russian Friendship, ABBOT SIMON and the Ivan Black Associates are located in the New York Division and that Dr. HUBERT PHILLIPS is employed within the Los Angeles Field Division.

The Washington Field Office is requested to discreetly contact the visa section of the State Department through its established channels to obtain such information as is available concerning the issuance of the visa to the Reverend HEWLETT JOHNSON.

The Washington Field Office is further requested to advise the Bureau of the results of this inquiry.

Letter to Director

LUCY MC WILLIAMS asked if that were practical to have someone from outside of San Francisco to invite the Dean of Canterbury to San Francisco. ROBERTS said that should not make any difference so long as the Dean will draw from many outlying areas anyway.

ROBERTS said that BISHOP PARSONS and RABBI FINE may not have to mention their affiliation with the Institute Board, but Professor PHILLIPS should do so. He said that the letters are not to be offers of sponsoring the Dean's visit here but rather the letters will serve as invitations to have him come here.

LUCY MC WILLIAMS asked for the address of the BLACK AGENCY in New York, in order that she may write there. HOLLAND ROBERTS said it is:

IVAN ~~BLACK~~ ASSOCIATES
400 Madison Avenue
New York City

HOLLAND ROBERTS said that a proposal shall be made that the Dean of Canterbury come out here in November or the early part of December, and a letter to that effect should be sent to New York in the next day or two at the latest. LUCY MC WILLIAMS said that she would write the letter on her own stationery at home this evening.

ROBERTS asked if anyone would go to see BISHOP PARSONS about writing his letter. There was no immediate reply, but ROSE ISRAK suggested that ROBERTS himself go to see RABBI FINE.

LUCY MC WILLIAMS then said she would be glad to telephone to BISHOP PARSONS although she would not be able to stop and see him. LUCY MC WILLIAMS said that she felt that it would be perfectly all right to phone him "because he knows us so well".

ROBERTS felt that his experience with BISHOP PARSONS is that PARSONS wants to "see around things a bit before he goes into them". For that reason ROBERTS feels that someone should actually see PARSONS personally. If that is not possible in the limited time available, ROBERTS feels that the other letters ought to be sufficient and PARSONS' letter will not be needed.

Letter to Director

It will be noted that reference report identifies most of the individuals mentioned above. However, for the information of the Los Angeles and Washington Field Offices, a brief description of the individuals mentioned will be given here.

HOLLAND ROBERTS is the President of the ARI and Educational Director of the California Labor School.

Dr. PHILLIPS mentioned above is Dr. HUBERT ~~PHILLIPS~~, a member of the Board of Directors of the ARI and associated with the Fresno State College, Fresno, California.

ROSE SELMA ISAK is the Executive Secretary and a member of the Board of Directors of the ARI.

LUCY MC WILLIAMS is a member of the Board of Directors of the ARI and the wife of Superior Court Judge ROBERT MC WILLIAMS, of San Francisco, California.

VICTOR ARNOLD ~~OFF~~ is a member of the Board of Directors of the ARI and according to [redacted] is a member of the Communist Party.

b7D

MILDRED EPLEY is a member of the Board of Directors of the ARI.

The Dean of Canterbury mentioned above is the Reverend HEWLETT ~~JOHNSON~~, who has made several trips to Russia and has written books on Russia and made several speeches in the United States during the latter part of 1948, praising the Soviet Union.

Reference report reflects that ABBOT SIMON was the Director of the Committee to Welcome the Dean of Canterbury which sponsored HEWLETT JOHNSON's speeches in the United States in 1948.

Bishop EDWARD ~~PERSONS~~ is a Bishop residing in San Francisco, and was active in a committee in San Francisco which sponsored the Dean of Canterbury's speech in San Francisco on December 3, 1948.

RABBI FINE is believed to be ALVIN I. ~~FINE~~ of the Congregation Emanu-el in San Francisco.

Letter to Director

LUCY MC WILLIAMS said that there has not been so much business along that line in the recent months and they should be able to get the whole thing handled for a sum that will not be too large.

ROBERTS agreed that that was a good thought and advised that the suggestion be kept in close reserve, especially since they might have to move quite rapidly on this thing.

LUCY MC WILLIAMS ventured further that it would take a lot of the work off of the sponsors and also themselves and the thing could be then operated as a straight commercial venture to make the most possible money out of it.

ROBERTS agreed that they will definitely have to hire someone but said that they will not turn the entire thing over to an agency but they will have to work on it too.

LUCY MC WILLIAMS asked that ROBERTS and the others not misunderstand her, and said that she meant for PAUL COHEN(ph.) to front for the affair just as the BLACK AGENCY of New York will do. She said that would be more in line with their commercial plans, although they themselves would still work all the angles that "we alone know how to work".

See pg 5
ROBERTS said again it was a good suggestion, and then asked if someone would accept the responsibility of asking Professor PHILLIPS to write the letter to the agency in New York at once. ROBERTS asked if there were any objections to Dr. PHILLIPS writing.

ROSE ISAAC asked if perhaps they should not try and get a bigger name.

ROBERTS said he did not mean to stop there, but rather they would also get BISHOP PARSONS and RABBI FINE to write also.

ROSE ISAAC said she meant that maybe they should get someone with a bigger name in the educational circles.

HOLLAND ROBERTS took over the meeting once more and suggested that ROSE ISAAC call Professor PHILLIPS right away and if PHILLIPS agrees to write the letter, she should give him all the necessary information and have him get the letter off at once. ROBERTS said that PHILLIPS should identify himself as a member of the board in the body of the letter but use his own letterhead of the State College.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1547838-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 5

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Page 23 ~ Duplicate;

Page 47 ~ Duplicate;

Page 63 ~ Duplicate;

Page 73 ~ Duplicate;

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN SOVIET
FRIENDSHIP, INC.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: December 10, 1948

Re New York letter to the Director November 8, 1948 with copies to several offices, advising of the projected tour of the Dean of Canterbury and requesting the New York Office and Bureau be advised of developments. There is submitted herewith the report SA JOHN D. O'CONNELL, dated December 10, 1948 at Milwaukee, which includes all of the information available concerning the appearances of the Dean of Canterbury in this division.

As a matter of information, the Milwaukee Sentinel of November 25, 1948, in an article discussing the projected appearance of the Dean of Canterbury in Milwaukee, reported that in view of the fact that the American Legion opposed admitting the Dean to this country, the Milwaukee County Council of the Legion on November 24 proposed to have a shorthand reporter take down the remarks of the Dean of Canterbury in his speech at Milwaukee. It was stated a verbatim report would be valuable when the Legion later asks for an investigation of the State Department to see who was responsible for letting the Dean in, according to the Americanism Committee of the Milwaukee County Council for the Legion.

LELAND BENFER, confidential investigator for the publisher of the Milwaukee Sentinel, who has also been active in the Anti-Communist program of the American Legion, advised that he had ascertained that no shorthand reporter was used by the American Legion and that they apparently did not carry out their intentions as indicated in the above referred to article.

cc: New York (100-89691)

Enclosure
JDO'C:EH

ENCLOSURE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **MILWAUKEE**

FILE NO. 100-2990

REPORT MADE AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN	DATE WHEN MADE 12/10/48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/20, 23, 26; 12/2, 3, 6/48	REPORT MADE BY JOHN D. O'CONNELL JDO'C:EH
TITLE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INC.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Dean of Canterbury addressed meeting of about 1000 persons each at Central High School Auditorium, Madison, November 22, 1948, and Milwaukee Auditorium, Milwaukee, November 26, 1948. Madison meeting sponsored by group of clergymen and educators and Milwaukee meeting by "Arrangements Committee" consisting of clergymen, attorneys, and others, and whose secretary was ROSEMARY FONTAINE KRAYNICK, wife of Communist Party member of long standing. Milwaukee meeting largely organized by JOSEPHINE NORDSTRAND, Executive Secretary of Wisconsin Civil Rights Congress, who gave instructions to KRAYNICK. ABBOTT SIMON, Field Director, NCASF, in Milwaukee November 22, 1948 and conferred with NORDSTRAND during meeting. Both also in contact with HENRY FRIEND of Milwaukee Council of ASF. NORDSTRAND assisted several Communist Party members in arranging publicity, ticket sales, and other details of meeting. Hall for meeting originally leased by American Slav Council, but according to KRAYNICK was sublet from Council.

*100%
100% State App.
100% National Security
1-3-49
C.O.W.
W.P.*

- P* -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	ENCLOSURE, DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES DESTROYED <u>11/21/59</u> <u>12312</u> COPIES OF THIS REPORT	100-146964-1413 12 DEC 15 1948	INDEXED - 83
	⑤ - Bureau 2 - New York 1 - Chicago (Info) 3 - Milwaukee <i>100-2990</i>	

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REFERENCE:

Bureau file 100-146964.
Report of SA JOHN D. O'CONNELL
dated September 17, 1946 at Milwaukee.
New York letter to Bureau
dated November 8, 1948.

DETAILS:

The investigation at Madison, Wisconsin was conducted by SA MARTIN L. CROAK and the balance of the investigation by the writer.

At Madison, Wisconsin

The Milwaukee Sentinel, a Milwaukee, Wisconsin newspaper, carried an article November 23, 1948 to the effect that the Reverend HEWLITT JOHNSON, the "Red Dean" of Canterbury in England, addressed a crowd of nearly 1000 in the Central High School Auditorium at Madison, Wisconsin on November 22, 1948 under the sponsorship of "a local committee of clergymen and educators". This meeting was attended by SA MARTIN L. CROAK.

The Dean was introduced by the Reverend ERWIN A. GAEDE, student pastor of the First Congregational Church at Madison, Wisconsin, who stated that the Dean of Canterbury appearance was made possible through the good work of thirty Madison religious leaders whom, however, he did not name. On the platform with Reverend GAEDE was E. A. ROSS, Professor Emeritus of the Sociology Department of the University of Wisconsin, and Reverend GEORGE L. COLLINS, pastor of the University of Wisconsin Baptist Church.

The Capital Times of October 22, 1947, a Madison, Wisconsin newspaper, carried an article to the effect that a statement prepared by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and bearing the signatures of nearly 100 prominent Americans, urges an immediate meeting between President Truman and Premier Stalin and urges a re-examination of the United States foreign policy. Among the signers of this statement from Madison, Wisconsin was the Reverend ERWIN GAEDE. Other signers were Reverend CHARLES BELL, JR., Reverend KENNETH L. PATTON, Dr. J. H. ROBERTS, Dr. WALTER SULLIVAN, and AXEL LUNDSTROM.

According to the Capital Times of November 8, 1943, Professor E. A. ROSS was one of the sponsors of the newly formed Madison Council of American Soviet Friendship. Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that in 1945 FRED BLAIR, State Chairman of the Communist Party of Wisconsin, had furnished to ROSS an article by EUGENE DENNIS and ROSS had advised BLAIR that he agreed with most of the article and that he has the same objectives as DENNIS.

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The substance of Dean JOHNSON's talk was as follows: He began his talk by stating that war is evil and no one in the world wants war. As examples of the evils of war, he described the bombing by the Nazi forces of London, England, causing disruption of families and death to civilians; the bombing of Hiroshima by the American forces, using the atomic bomb and causing wholesale death to civilians, and the third example was the Nazi death chambers, in which he described how hundreds of civilians were forced into the death chamber and gassed.

He continued that Russia does not want war and the Russian people do not want war. His certainty in this respect was due to his travels in Russia where he saw and heard the feelings of the Russian people in this regard.

He further stated that the negative attitude of Russia in international affairs appears to be that of an obstructionist, but in analyzing the negative attitude of the Russian government he pointed out that in the United Nations the first vetoes by the Russian government were vetoing the admission of Franco Spain into the United Nations, and in the Dean's opinion he very much approved these vetoes by the Russian government. He continued this analysis relative to the control of the atomic bomb and made reference to three reports which were submitted to the United Nations, which included the Baruch Report, which report was declined by Russia and the Dean explained this declination of control of the atomic bomb by stating that in his opinion Russia has the atomic bomb and that the Russians are interested in atomic energy, inasmuch as energy means horsepower, horsepower equals wealth, wealth equals higher standard of living, so why should Russia accede to the Baruch Report, which puts atomic energy control in the hands of the United Nations, which in turn is controlled by the United States. Therefore, Russia's chances of access to atomic energy would be stopped by the control of the United States and England. Continuing with this analysis of Russia's negative attitude, he analyzed the Berlin Blockade by stating that Russia's argument on the Berlin Blockade is that the leading nations at Potsdam and Yalta decided there should be a unified de-Nazied Germany and that the United States and England are not doing this, but are doing the opposite in the rebuilding of the Ruhr, and pointed out that at a recent explosion in a factory in the Ruhr Valley in Germany this factory was reported to be at 90% production and the Nazis were back in control. He concluded that rather than Russia being the obstructionist the United States and England were the ones who had not lived up to their agreements at Potsdam and Yalta.

Relative to the expansion of Russia which has caused considerable comment in the press, he discussed the case of Czechoslovakia, which he referred to apparently as March 1948, when Russian satellite government was placed in power in Czechoslovakia. He stated that the people of the United States should not be misled into thinking that the new Czechoslovakian government was not the will of the people. He stated that he had talked

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with MARZYK and MARZYK had stated that the people of Czechoslovakia supported Russia and that any plan that would separate Russia from the people of Czechoslovakia was doomed to defeat. The Dean continued stating that all of the Eastern countries lean on Russia and in the Dean's conversation with Marshall TITO of Yugoslavia, TITO expressed the opinion that Russia was wonderful and that in TITO's opinion it was good to have a strong friend, and in the Dean's opinion there was no question as to on whose side Yugoslavia would be in case of a war involving Russia. The Dean stated that in his conversations with Marshal TITO he asked TITO if he, TITO, did not fear the atomic bomb, to which TITO stated that he did not have any fear of this, inasmuch as he also had a secret weapon and when the Dean asked him what his secret weapon was, TITO replied it was the morale of the partisans. The Dean stated that this interview between TITO and himself was issued as a press release by him, the Dean, but that this was never published and he continued stating that this illustrated the fact that the Iron Curtain is not from the Eastern countries of Europe to the Asiatic, but the Iron Curtain is in the press in London. Continuing with the matter of Russian expansion, the Dean stated that the boundaries of Russia at the present time are less than they were in 1914, prior to World War I; and he continued by noting that the United States has not given up their air bases which they operated from during World War II, and have asked the continuance of the air bases in such places as Iceland.

The Dean continued, stating that there is true religious freedom and respect for civil rights in Russia. He stated that he had traveled in Russia extensively and had seen more of Russia and the Russian people than any newspaper reported who had printed the results of his trips in Russia in the press. The Dean told of visiting a small village in Armenia in which the children in the villages had stopped him on the street and came up and kissed the cross which he wore as a necklace. Relative to the trial of STEPANIC, who was tried for treason in Yugoslavia, he said he was given a very fair trial and the records of that trial indicate that STEPANIC was a confessed traitor. Nevertheless, he is treated very respectfully in his prison and given a comfortable room with a typewriter for his writings. The Dean defined Communism as a state in which everybody works and the results of that work are given back to the people of the state who need it and stated that in Russia there are no medical costs and no educational costs. The people of the state who are in need of financial assistance are given such assistance. Women who become pregnant are given time off from their work and are paid during this period of pregnancy and for a period after the child is born. He stated this system is very Christian and reminded him of the sermon of the workers in the vineyard wherein the Master paid the workers according to their needs, not according to the time they worked. He stated that although the Master paid the workers who started at the eleventh hour as much as those who had worked the entire day, it was a Christian doctrine.

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One group had sweated in the fields throughout the day, but the other group had sweated in their minds as to how they were going to feed their families. He concluded his talk by stating "Do not fight these people who are trying to bring about a Christian way of life."

Persons in the audience were observed by SA MARTIN L. CROAK to include leaders of the Student Branch of the Communist Party who have been identified as such by Confidential Informant [redacted]

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At Milwaukee, Wisconsin

The Milwaukee Journal, a Milwaukee, Wisconsin newspaper, on November 25, 1948 carried an advertisement reflecting that the Dean of Canterbury would speak at Plankinton Hall of the Milwaukee Auditorium at 8:00 p.m., November 26, on the question "Can We Have Peace with Russia?" Admission price was sixty cents and the ad was signed "Arrangement Committee; ROSEMARY FONTAINE KRAYNICK, 618 North 26th Street, Division 2-0894."

SA JOHN D. O'CONNELL was present at the Dean of Canterbury's speech and it was noted KRAYNICK presided as chairman. Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that JOSEPHINE NORDSTRAND, Executive Secretary of the Wisconsin Civil Rights Congress, requested ROSEMARY to have her husband THEODORE KRAYNICK handle the money received at the Dean of Canterbury meeting. T-1 advised that THEODORE KRAYNICK was a registered member of the Communist Party in 1946 and had been a member for nine years. Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that prior to his entrance into service in 1943 KRAYNICK was a leader of the Communist Party in Racine.

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According to the Milwaukee Journal of November 25, 1948 HORACE S. STRONG, assistant auditorium manager, had advised the Journal that arrangements for the Dean's talk were made on behalf of the American Slav Council by Mrs. KRAYNICK and that the Council had guaranteed the hall rental. Mrs. KRAYNICK was quoted as stating "The Council was the original sponsor but is not the sponsor now." During the meeting Mrs. KRAYNICK announced from the stage that the hall had originally been leased by the American Slav Council but had been sub-leased from the Council by the Arrangements Committee. The American Slav Council is an affiliate of the American Slav Congress named by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order #9835.

T-2 advised he had personally observed the lease at the auditorium office and had found that it was signed by PAUL BABICH. It should also be noted, according to [redacted] that BABICH had been requested by NORDSTRAND to arrange radio time for a speech by the Dean of Canterbury while in Milwaukee and that BABICH also assisted in arranging for ticket sales.

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The Dean of Canterbury ~~radio~~, in fact, appear on radio station WMLO in Milwaukee during a five minute interview at noon, November 26, 1948. BABICH was observed by the writer in attendance at the State Convention of the Communist Party of Wisconsin in July 1948.

T-3 advised that while ROSEMARY ~~KRAYNICK~~ served as the public representative of the Arrangements Committee in making arrangements for the Milwaukee meeting, the meeting was to a large extent organized by JOSEPHINE NORDSTRAND, Executive Secretary of the Wisconsin Civil Rights Congress, an organization named by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order #9835. According to Confidential Informant [redacted] NORDSTRAND is a member of the State Board of the Communist Party of Wisconsin.

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T-3 advised ABBOTT SIMON, Field Director of the NCASF, was in Milwaukee November 22, 1948 and conferred with NORDSTRAND concerning the organization of this meeting. SIMON also contacted Milwaukee Journal on this date and advised them of the Dean's schedule in Milwaukee. He attempted to secure radio time for an address by the Dean on either the 25th or 26th of November but was unable to secure it on Milwaukee Journal Station WTMJ.

Mr. HENRY FRIEND also indicated to T-3 he had been in contact with SIMON while the latter was in Milwaukee. HENRY FRIEND, an attorney with offices at 6185 Plankinton Building, Milwaukee, according to T-4, was the head of the Milwaukee Council of American Soviet Friendship in 1946. T-5 has advised that FRIEND continues to receive communications from the National Headquarters of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, although the Milwaukee Council has been inactive.

SIMON left Milwaukee November 22 after sending a telegram to HENRY NOYEN, [redacted] stating he would arrive there in the afternoon and would contact NOYEN on arrival. SIMON advised NORDSTRAND that at the meeting no literature should be sold in the meeting hall except the books by the Dean of Canterbury, but that other literature could be sold or distributed outside the hall before and after the meeting. It was noted by the writer that FRED BLAIR, Vice-Chairman of the Communist Party of Wisconsin, and SIGMUND ~~EISENSCHER~~, a full-time paid Communist Party functionary in Milwaukee and former County Chairman of the Communist Party, distributed after the meeting and outside of the auditorium a flyer issued by the Communist Party of Wisconsin and a leaflet captioned "Eugene Dennis Indicts the Wall Street Conspirators". SIMON also informed NORDSTRAND that the Northwestern Airlines would help with the publicity for the Dean of Canterbury since the Dean of Canterbury was traveling via Northwestern Airlines. According to T-3 one BETTY ANN BENDIX by instructions from NORDSTRAND contacted the Northwestern Airlines in Milwaukee to arrange such publicity.

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T-3 advised that on November 12 HENRY FRIEND and NORDSTRAND conferred with reference to the forthcoming meeting and it was indicated that FRIEND was participating in arrangements for it. T-5 advised that a meeting was held in FRIEND's office November 13, 1948 which was attended by JOSEPHINE NORDSTRAND, ALICE SCOTT, and others. ALICE SCOTT, who according to Confidential Informant [redacted] was a member of the Communist Party in the fall of 1946, assisted NORDSTRAND in securing mailing lists and in the mailing of tickets and handling of other arrangements concerning the meeting.

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T-3 advised that the hotel reservations for the Dean of Canterbury had been made in the name of Mrs. KRAYNICK at the Pfister Hotel but that they had actually been made by Mrs. NORDSTRAND. This informant also advised that NORDSTRAND had instructed KRAYNICK in the handling of receipts for the tickets and in the handling of releases to the press. She advised KRAYNICK that when contacted by the press she should make no statement except that a press release would be issued and that this would avoid any "slip up" on KRAYNICK's part. In the handling of the mailing of tickets, Mrs. NORDSTRAND was also assisted by a Mrs. L. H. GOODMAN and one ELEANOR MILLER. T-1 advised that MILLER was a registered member of the Communist Party in 1946. This informant advised that by November 12 2500 tickets had already been mailed out for sale. This informant stated NORDSTRAND contacted some of the persons who were requested to serve on the Welcoming Committee for the Dean and that she handled some of the publicity for the meeting. In this latter respect, on November 18 she requested Mrs. JOHN VICTOR KLABOUCH to get publicity in Milwaukee's foreign language press concerning this meeting. Mrs. KLABOUCH, according to T-1, was a registered member of the Communist Party in 1946. T-6 advised that Mrs. KLABOUCH had requested him to publicize in a foreign language newspaper with which he is connected the Dean of Canterbury meeting.

It was noted at the meeting that NORDSTRAND took no official part although [redacted] was one of the girls who participated in the taking up of the collection during the meeting. Persons on the platform, in addition to Mrs. KRAYNICK and the Dean, included one JOSEPH WALSH, president of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin who made a speech in which he stated that he was "welcoming" the Dean of Canterbury to Milwaukee in the interest of free speech but was in no sense "sponsoring" him and was welcoming him only as an individual. The Dean of Canterbury was introduced by Reverend ERWIN ZEBARTH, president of the Milwaukee County Council of Churches and pastor of the First Evangelical United Brethren Church. Invocation was made by Reverend W. G. J. McLIN, pastor of St. Mathews Colored Methodist Church. T-3 has advised that Reverend McLIN has been active in the affairs of the Wisconsin Civil Rights Congress and is in

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frequent contact with JOSEPHINE NORDSTRAND concerning such affairs. Four young men were observed selling copies of "Soviet Russia Today" to the audience before the meeting. Among these were two whose names were believed to be ~~TED~~ SILVERSTEIN and ~~MILTON~~ SPITZ, both of whom have been observed by the writer in attendance at classes in October and November 1948, conducted by the Communist Party of Wisconsin, with ~~ANDREW~~ REAMES, State Chairman of the Communist Party, as instructor. Attendance was about 1000.

The Milwaukee Sentinel of November 25, 1948 carried the names of individuals given by Mrs. KRAYNICK as members of the sponsoring committee for the Dean's speech. These were as follows: (An asterisk has been placed opposite the names of those who have been identified by T-7 as persons whose names have appeared on a contact or mailing list of the Wisconsin Civil Rights Congress.)

HENRY L. ~~NUNN~~*, an industrialist
PERRY ~~STEARNS~~*, attorney (identified in previous reports as a sponsor of the Milwaukee Council of American Soviet Friendship)
ROY W. ~~WILSON~~, attorney
MORRIS ~~STEARNS~~*, attorney
PAUL ~~MOSKOWITZ~~*, attorney
Professor PHILIP H. ~~PERSON~~ of the University of Wisconsin Extension in Milwaukee
Dr. M. V. ~~BAXTER~~* (According to Confidential Informant a member of the Communist Party in 1944)
MEREDITH ~~HOGUE~~
JOSEPH ~~FREE~~* (identified in previous reports as active in the affairs of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship)
NICHOLAS ~~TOPPING~~
MRS. L. H. ~~GOODMAN~~* (who according to assisted NORDSTRAND in preparation for the meeting)
JOSEPH F. ~~WALSH~~
Reverend ERWIN ZEBARTH
Reverend W. J. G. ~~McLIN~~*

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The Milwaukee Journal of the same date also listed sponsors and the name J. ROY ~~DEMING~~ appeared on this list. The Sentinel article also listed three other individuals whom Mrs. KRAYNICK had stated were sponsors but who on contact by the newspaper advised that they had not been informed of the use of their name and that they refused to serve on the Sponsor Committee.

The Milwaukee Journal of November 27 carried a long and detailed article captioned "Found 'Heaven' in Russia, 'Red' Dean Reports Here". This article deals with an interview of the Dean by the press on the morning of November 26. Portions of this article are as follows:

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"Dean Johnson described the Soviet Union as the 'world's greatest force for peace.' Its citizens, he said, are completely happy under their form of government. They have a real zest for living and a chance for a cultivated life unparalleled in any other nation at any time. There is true freedom of religion and of the press in Russia, and it is doubtful whether a political prisoner system actually exists, Dean Johnson said.

"The tall, white haired English cleric radiated kindness as he answered questions. Only one question he refused to answer, and that was an inquiry as to whether the churchman himself was a Communist party member.

"'That is not a polite question,' he said. 'And, furthermore, it would take me a long time to answer it.'.....

"He said there are 434 American air bases spread throughout the world, that the policies of the present administration are looked upon by the Russian people as a threat to their security and that America is becoming recognized more and more in Europe as an imperialistic country.

"'The great mass of Europeans feel that the American people do not want war but they do feel that America is preparing for war,' Dean Johnson said.

"He admitted that in the early days of communism religion might not have been as acceptable in Russia as he said it is today.

"'In the early days, there was a revolt against religion,' he said. 'The Russian people under the czars had seen a lot of the bad side of religion. But there always was freedom as long as the church did not interfere with the government.'

"He said he knew of no restrictions placed on the press of Russia, but there is considerable restraint, he declared, upon the newspapers of England and other capitalistic countries.

"'That is because the press is owned by the multimillionaires, and the people have to acquire their own papers in order to get a medium for the expression of the true views of the workers,' Dean Johnson declared.

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"As a true people's newspaper, unhampered by coloring of the news at the behest of rich owners, he cited the London edition of the Daily Worker.

"The Daily Worker is a paper that is supported by the pennies of the workers," he said.....

"Dean Johnson said that the Russians may not have any concentration camps for political prisoners, as often reported in England and America. He said he did not see any on his visits to Russia, adding that if there were any political prisoners at all, the number would be only a small fraction of the 14,000,000 which Americans and Britons have estimated.

"The dean added that if there were a few Russian political prisoners at present, the Soviets would be quite justified in holding them.

"This, from the Russian point of view, is a time of cold war," he said. "And it is quite understandable that a few persons who may be traitors to their country would have to be held in time of war."

The speech by the Dean at the Milwaukee Auditorium was substantially identical to that which he made in Madison. After the speech he answered written questions. Among the questions were the following. He was asked what were the differences between Yugoslavia and Russia and replied "Tito didn't tell me". He was asked whether it was true that church members can't be members of the Communist Party in Russia and replied "I don't know - but they can in England". He was asked whether it is true Russia has rejected the principles that conflict between capital and Communism is inevitable and replied "Stalin has said we can live together. I believe it is possible and he believes it's possible, so let's take what they say today and not go back to the writings of long ago".

~~P E N D I N G~~

MI 100-2990

LEAD

THE MILWAUKEE OFFICE

At Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Will follow the activities of the American Soviet Friendship Council, it being noted that T-5 has advised that HENRY FRIEND and NORDSTRAND have discussed reactivation of the Milwaukee Council.

A copy of this report is being designated for the Chicago Office in view of the information concerning ABBOTT SIMON's contact at Chicago.

MI 100-2990

KEY SHEET

T-1.....Highly confidential source who made available to SAs ALEXANDER P. LE GRAND and JACK HAROLD LEE the photographs of 1946 registration cards of the Communist Party of Wisconsin.

T-2....

T-3....

whose identity is known to the Bureau.

T-4.....Confidential Informant of

T-5....

T-6....

T-7.....Highly confidential source who made available to SAs ALEXANDER P. LE GRAND and JOHN W. SCHALLER contact or mailing lists of the Wisconsin Civil Rights Congress.

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles 13, California
December 28, 1948

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Gurnea.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Pennington.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

Re: NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN
SOVIET FRIENDSHIP INCORPORATED
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

There are enclosed herewith two copies of a conversation had between ABBOT ~~SIMON~~, who was in Los Angeles on December 10, 1948, and RICHARD ~~MORFORD~~, Executive Director of the National Council in New York. The information was reported by Confidential Informant [redacted]

The conversation concerns the use of the Dean of Canterbury in further appointments for the benefit of the NCASF.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Hood
200

Encls. (2)

100-7690

PJR:MAH

cc - New York (encls. 2)

R. B. HOOD
SAC

ENCL. ATTACHED

INDEXED
RECORDED - [redacted]

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1949

ENCLOSURE

WILLIAM B. BROWN

100-1071

100-146964-

1424

CONVERSATION BETWEEN ABBOTT SIMON AND
RICHARD A. MORFORD ON DECEMBER 10, 1948

In the following conversation ABBOTT SIMON is designated by the letter "S" and RICHARD MORFORD by the letter "M".

S. "Good morning or good afternoon?"

M. "Good afternoon."

S. "The Dean and John are already safe and on their way. The reason I called is because I had a chance to speak at some little length with the Dean last night and then again this morning. I proposed to him as to just what might be done about any additional meetings. The Dean felt he had to get back Sunday and would be perfectly willing to do other things, anything once after Madison Square Garden were out of the way. I thought possibly maybe you could do something with Washington and Pittsburgh and Newark. That is why I made this call. If he comes back from Miami leaving at 3 o'clock on Saturday, he could easily make something in Washington on Saturday night and possibly something in Newark on Sunday or Pittsburgh. From the political point of view I think something ought to be done in Washington so that you can get press coverage at a press conference or at a reception or at a dinner, and I think even with a week's notice people would jump at a chance to have organize something. Newark is useful for us because several people who want to do it. Although it is not a drive of political importance, Pittsburgh, I think, "no other will help the community for a long long time. The trouble is I don't even know who serve there. But he is in a wonderful mood, and I laid emphasis on this whole question of the political importance that this tour has had, and he responded to it because he could see it, and he is anxious to do whatever he can once the Garden is out of the way. I think from our point of view the Washington thing and "would be of major importance, and Newark since it is so close and since we have people there who would move if they had a chance to do it, and Pittsburgh if we should arrange something although I don't know if that can be done frankly."

M. "Well, I know "some of the contacts there, and some have called in about it."

S. "From Pittsburgh?"

M. "Yes."

S. "Wonderful. What about "does it still stand about Atlanta and Miami?"

M. "Yup."

S. "Of course Atlanta is important. Miami is too, but it's just a trip in the sun."

M. Unintelligible.

S. "Now this is my feeling about Miami. I don't think that either are very basic except Atlanta. We might get money out of Miami."

M. "That's correct."

M. Unintelligible

S. "But the Pittsburgh, Newark, and Washington, especially Washington, from a public relations standpoint we got fabulous press coverage all along the way, Dick, as you probably seen."

M. "It's been very good. There is no question about it. Now what's happened since San Francisco?"

S. "Oh terrific."

M. "How many?"

S. "Between seven and eight thousand with a collection of five thousand."

M. "That's remarkable."

S. "Tremendous publicity except that the day after the meeting neither of the major newspapers reported it. Los Angeles here last night was sensational. Thirty-four hundred people in the auditorium, hundreds turned away, public battering on the doors trying to get in, riots, "from a ticket point of view, a collection of \$2700 at the meeting without advanced pledges of seven hundred, tremendous press, nasty but tremendous."

M. "O.K."

S. "In Seattle the final figure is about three thousand with a collection of very close to there. Very good for them. They are ecstatic with the thing."

M. "O.K., I'll work on it immediately and see where we're at again."

S. "O.K. There are a couple of other things that I'll take up in a letter. One is that at the Madison Square Garden meeting I would like to stress that you have him answer questions, as he's been doing at all these other meetings."

M. "It's a pretty big place."

S. "Well, he can still do it because he has enough questions to answer you know? They're always the same five or six so he can be armed in advance with them as he is in all these other "and in terms of education I heard it last night for the first time, and I sent you a telegram or I started to send you a telegram saying I have heard of Reverend Johnson in Los Angeles. Suggest you contact him for speaking for us."

M. Laughter

M. "He was pretty good then?"

S. "Absolutely."

M. "Yes."

S. "Terrific, and the questions were even better."

M. "Yeah."

S. "Because there are certain things that have to be said."

M. "Yeah."

S. "And can only be said by him."

M. "Right."

- S. "As I made the point this morning, you cannot say them correctly in the content of his speech, but a question, for example, as to what you think of this or that brings out a whole answer and also enables him to bring in Montgomery."
- M. "Yeah."
- S. "And people like that."
- M. "Uh Huh."
- S. "And we have the meeting controlled "he will speak after the collection won't he?"
- M. "Yeah, could be."
- S. "Yeah. Well, whatever you want. If you have all your other speakers "although if you have him speak first he will warm the audience up to the collection in a way that not even Wallace will. Especially when you make something "stay to hear him answer questions, and the Chairman puts emphasis correctly as he did last night and as he apparently has done in all the others, that this is a major part of the program the answering of questions."
- M. "Yes."
- S. "And once they hear him, Dick, you will get a terrific financial response that you will not get even from Wallace or Robeson or the Soviet Ambassador because the quality in what he has to say is so different "that when you make a pitch to say let us give "that we want to print a million pamphlets "I was in one of the small rooms, Dick, when after the Dean was through he made an impromptu collection speech, and out of about three hundred people we got close to \$400 and it was made purely on the need to print records that we need a quarter of a million copies of the speech, and so forth."
- M. "Yes."
- S. "And I think that our own people in New York will respond on that basis much better after he speaks for forty-five minutes, you know? And they see the difference, because it's well you know "anybody making that kind of a speech, and I mean this from the point of view that our best progressive speakers."

M. "All right. Now what about this group that you are set to organize?"

S. "The Committee for the Promotion of Peace, more or less, to have these committees turn into organizations which will deal with the question of the row call, the distribution of literature and information, so forth and so on. The ARI here will be more or less a dormant organization which presumably will come to life whenever there is anything which is necessary for them to put out which the other organization would not."

M. "Their leadership then will go over into that other movement?"

S. "That's right."

M. "O.K. Well then, let me have the story on it."

S. "Yes."

M. "And I will work on it from this end."

S. "Yes, the main thing that I was concerned about in calling you was the Washington, Pittsburgh, etc."

M. "All right I'll work on it."

S. "On the rest of the thing I will be getting out a long letter to you today and over the weekend because it's been so jammed up and there has been no other opportunity to do so. I got your \$200 check here in Los Angeles, cashed it."

M. "I talked to your mother."

S. "Oh, that's nice of you."

S. & M. "O.K."

FED

BUREAU

INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

FILE NO. 100-6238

REPORT MADE AT Seattle, Washington	DATE WHEN MADE 12/30/48	REPORT MADE BY CARROLL L. CARTWRIGHT	MFN
TITLE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN SOVIET FRIENDSHIP		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C.	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Rev. HEWLETT J. JOHNSON, Dean of Canterbury, arrived in Seattle 12/1/48, accompanied by Rev. JOHN DARR of New York. Prior to the arrival of the Dean, a Dean of Canterbury Committee was named which included numerous Communist Party members and sympathizers, and other prominent Communist Party members were active in preparing for the visit. ABBOTT SIMON of New York arrived at Seattle, Dec. 1, from San Francisco, and conferred with HEINIE HUFF, BILL PENNOCK and TOM RABBITT, and was to attend meeting of Dean of Canterbury Committee 12/2/48. On 12/5/48, Dean JOHNSON flew to Vancouver, B.C., where he spoke. Approximately 4,000 heard speech of latter at Civic Auditorium on 12/6/48 at which time he warned of the dangers of atomic war, criticized the policy of western powers on Berlin, and defended the domestic and foreign policy of the Soviet Union. BILL PENNOCK solicited financial contributions on same program, and petitions were passed among audience which are to be sent to Congress requesting the President and the Government to arrange conferences with Soviet Government to work out problems. The financial contribution came to approximately \$800, and the money allegedly is to be used to buy radio time to broadcast recording of Dean's speech. Dean JOHNSON and Rev. DARR left Seattle the morning of Dec. 7.

RUCgR

Reference: New York letter to Bureau, dated November 8, 1948.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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Details:

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ARRIVAL OF THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY

Information was received from various reliable sources to the effect that prominent members of the Communist Party, Seattle, were active in making preparations for the arrival of the Reverend Doctor HEWLETT JOHNSON, Dean of Canterbury, to Seattle on December 4, 1948. It was indicated that WILLIAM J. PENNOCK, member of the Northwest District Board of the Communist Party, was very active in such preparations. The identity of persons described as participating in activities in connection with the visit of the Dean of Canterbury to Seattle is set forth at the end of this report.

Confidential Informant T-1 reported that he had been told by BILL PENNOCK in the latter part of September 1948 that the latter had met Reverend LLOYD EDMISTON, a member of the Communist Party, Seattle, in connection with the coming visit of the Dean of Canterbury.

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that he learned on November 22, 1948, from FAIRE TAYLOR, reported to be in close association with leading members of the Communist Party, that BILL PENNOCK intended to visit various radio stations on that date to discuss the possibility of having the Dean of Canterbury interviewed over one of the local stations. He mentioned that spot announcements regarding the Dean's visit might be purchased from Radio Station KXA.

On November 11, 1948, JEAN DANIELSON SCHUDDAKOFF, Communist Party member, made a reservation for Dr. HEWLETT JOHNSON for December 4th at the Camlin Hotel, Seattle, according to Confidential Informant T-2, and it was learned from T-3 that she also had been active in contacting Seattle ministers in order to get their permission to have them "sponsor" the Dean of Canterbury. Confidential Informant T-4 advised that JEAN SCHUDDAKOFF was in charge of the "Finance Committee" and that the proceeds from tickets sold for the meeting held at the Civic Auditorium on December 6, 1948, were to be turned over to her.

Confidential Informant T-1 said that he was at the offices of the Washington Old Age Pension Union at the time a woman whom he tentatively identified as FLORENCE BEAN JAMES, Co-Director of the Repertory Playhouse and a member of the Communist Party, told BILL PENNOCK that she had been selected to do a collection speech at the Auditorium. She said that she was unable to do it; that no one was "redder" than she was, and she had been disowned by all her relatives, but she could not give a talk in that big auditorium. She said that she couldn't get money out of people; that she just did not know how to do it.

On November 30, 1948, the Seattle Post Intelligencer announced the coming visit of Rev. HEWLETT JOHNSON and stated that the sponsoring committee for the Dean was made up of the following persons:

Dr. C. H. FISHER, Chairman
Rev. WILLIAM MC DOWELL
Rev. BENJAMIN DAVIS
Rev. LLOYD EDMISTON
OSCAR MC GILL
Dr. E. V. BAXTER
Mr. and Mrs. BURTON JAMES
Rev. H. K. PETERSON
Dr. and Mrs. AL I. LEAF
Dr. MARY ALICE HOOVER
KARLEY LARSON
JOE JURICH
Prof. RALPH GUNDLACH
Mr. and Mrs. S. V. BONNEVIE
Dr. MAX SEVELLE

On December 1, 1948, the Seattle Post Intelligencer quoted a denial of Rev. WILLIAM D. MC DOWELL, Minister of the Green Lake Congregational Church, that he had offered to sponsor the visit of the "Red Dean of Canterbury". He said that he had talked to one person over the telephone who had asked if he would like to meet the Dean when he arrived. Rev. MC DOWELL said that he had answered affirmatively but stated that this did not constitute sponsorship on his part, nor did it involve any responsibility for any theories that the Dean might offer. He declared that he did not wish to be included in any committee containing persons mentioned in the above news items. He said that he believed in academic freedom, in freedom to speak and think, but he was unalterably opposed to any system that would undermine the American way of life.

Confidential Informant T-5 was told by JEAN DANIELSON SCHUDDAKOFF regarding the above statement that she was unable to understand Rev. MC DOWELL'S attitude, inasmuch as he had agreed to come to a luncheon being held by the sponsoring committee and he reportedly told Dr. E. V. BAXTER that he would be on the committee. She told T-5 that this was "not very nice of Rev. MC DOWELL".

Confidential Informant T-1 reported that he was advised by BILL PENNOCK that ABBOTT SIMON was due to arrive in Seattle on December 1, 1948 on a 7:00 a.m. flight from San Francisco, and that he was going

to stay at the Gorman Hotel, 2nd and Stewart, Seattle. PENNOCK stated that SIMON would attend a luncheon of the Dean of Canterbury Committee, to be held at the Frye Hotel at 12:30, December 2, 1948. PENNOCK indicated to T-1 that SIMON would meet with ~~JERRY O'CONNELL~~, former U. S. Congressman from Montana who is in frequent and close contact with top Communist Party functionaries at Seattle, and PENNOCK also indicated that he had arranged for SIMON to get together with HEINIE HUFF, Chairman of the Northwest District, Communist Party.

Files of the Seattle Office reveal that ABBOTT SIMON was formerly Legislative Director for the American Youth Congress, was a member of the National Committee of the American League for Peace and Democracy and was National Field Director of the Washington Win the Peace Committee. Confidential Informant T-6 advised that on November 2, 1946, ABBOTT SIMON contacted HEINIE HUFF and had lunch with him at the Hungerford Hotel, Seattle.

On December 2, 1948, ~~PAULA ALEXANDER~~, Communist Party member, informed Confidential Informant T-7 that ABBOTT SIMON tried to get in touch with HEINIE HUFF on that date, and Informant T-1 advised that BILL PENNOCK, ABBOTT SIMON and TOM RABBITT, member of the Northwest District Board and Committee of the Communist Party met on that afternoon.

It was ascertained at the Gorman Hotel that ABBOTT SIMON checked out of the hotel on December 3, 1948, and did not leave a forwarding address.

Confidential Informant T-12 reported that on December 13, 1948, a King County Council meeting of the Progressive Party took place at 104 Securities Building, Seattle, which was presided over by THOMAS C. RABBITT.

T-12 said that RABBITT discussed a "Roll Call for Peace" petition which will be described later in this report, and he also discussed a forthcoming visit of ABBOTT SIMON, Field Director of the NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN SOVIET FRIENDSHIP. According to RABBITT, SIMON is expected in Seattle on December 19, 1948, and is to be here for three days. He said that the purpose of HEWLETT JOHNSON'S visit and that of ABBOTT SIMON is to gather a nucleus of various church organizations and other groups in addition to the Progressive Party to push the campaign for the "Roll Call for Peace" petitions. RABBITT stated, according to T-12, that the Red Dean is one of the world's leading exponents of Marxist theories, and he believes it to be the Christian

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way of life, and he does a "pretty good job of proving it". RABBITT called for a committee to meet ABBOTT SIMON and a committee of five was appointed.

On December 2, 1948, the Dean of Canterbury Committee met at 12:30 for luncheon in the Pilgrim Room, Frye Hotel, Seattle. This meeting lasted until 3:15, and the following persons were identified by Special Agent JOHN R. BRECKENRIDGE as having attended:

~~JOHN CAUGHLAN~~
~~JERRY TYLER~~
~~JERRY O'CONNELL~~
~~RUSSELL FIDUENT~~
~~FAIRE TAYLOR~~
~~BURTON JAMES~~
~~FLORENCE JAMES~~
TOM RABBITT
Dr. C. H. FISHER

Various other unidentified persons attended the luncheon at the Frye Hotel, including two girls and a boy who appeared to be between twenty and twenty-five years of age and who may have been students who left the luncheon in the comp [REDACTED]

BILL PENNOCK told Confidential Informant [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] had suggested to him that he contact Mrs. RICHARDSON at the Library, and she would put up a display of the Dean of Canterbury's books, and she would even put throw-aways in all the libraries. She suggested also that BILL contact the sister of "SCOOP" PHILLIPS, University of Washington professor and Communist Party member, and MAUD CHAMBERLAIN for the Seattle High School, and they would bring the matter to the attention of the students. PENNOCK said that according to [REDACTED] the University book store [REDACTED] stores were being cooperative: [REDACTED]

Confidential Informant T-8 advised that [REDACTED] CLAYTON V. HENDERGRAFT, Organizational Secretary of the Northwest District Communist Party, had a number of tickets for the appearance of the Dean of Canterbury at the Civic Auditorium, Seattle, and the Northwest Edition of The Peoples World advised that tickets could be purchased from the Progressive Party, 104 Securities Building; the Washington Pension Union, 303 Mutual Life Building, and Harry Hartman's Book Store, 1313 5th Avenue, Seattle.

The Rev. HEWLETT JOHNSON and his traveling companion, Rev. JOHN DARR, arrived at the King County Airport, Seattle, at 8:30 p.m., December 4, 1948. A group of approximately ten persons met them and included among the welcoming group observed by the writer were Dr. C. H. FISHER, TOM RABBITT, FAIRE TAYLOR and BERNARD SEGAL. Confidential Informant T-3 advised that CHARLIE WILSON also was at the airport to greet Dr. JOHNSON, and the latter intended to be with Dr. JOHNSON on December 5 and 6, 1948.

It was noted that after Dr. JOHNSON was greeted by various members of the reception group, the staff photographer for the Seattle Times attempted to get a group picture of the Dean and the welcoming committee, and TOM RABBITT, who was asked to pose in the group picture, declined to be photographed.

VISIT OF THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY TO SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

It was learned prior to the arrival of the Rev. HEWLETT JOHNSON to Seattle that a reception for him by the Dean of Canterbury Committee was scheduled the evening of December 4 at 8:00 p.m., in the Frye Hotel, Seattle.

The Seattle Times, on Monday, December 6, reported that the Rev. HEWLETT JOHNSON had gone to Vancouver, British Columbia, the day before, but a passport mix-up had delayed his appearance in Vancouver, where 3,000 persons waited nearly an hour to hear his address. It was explained that he had left his passport in his hotel room and consequently missed his scheduled plane. A chartered plane later flew him to Vancouver.

The article also stated that Dean JOHNSON was accompanied to Seattle by Rev. JOHN DARR, a Congregational Minister of New York, who was scheduled to speak at the University of Washington on the afternoon of December 6. Dean JOHNSON was expected to return to Seattle from Vancouver that same afternoon.

Confidential Informant T-5 advised that he was told by TOM RABBITT on Sunday, December 5, that the Dean had missed his plane to Vancouver. DARR called RABBITT and said that there was a Rev. COCHRANE who could drive Dean JOHNSON to Bellingham, Washington, but then they became excited in Vancouver and decided they should charter a plane for him.

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It was rumored that the Dean of Canterbury was to visit the campus of the University of Washington on the morning of December 6; however, on that date, the News Service Bureau of the University of Washington advised that this visit had been cancelled inasmuch as no appropriate accommodations at the University could be provided.

Confidential Informant T-2 reported that he saw the automobile of ~~RUSSELL FLUENT~~ parked in front of the Camlin Hotel the evening of December 6, before Dean JOHNSON left for the Civic Auditorium, and he assumed that the Dean was taken to the meeting by FLUENT.

An estimated crowd of nearly 4,000 people gathered at the Civic Auditorium to hear the Rev. HEWLETT JOHNSON. The program, scheduled to begin at 8:00 p.m., did not begin until approximately 8:30 because of the delay in passing the crowd through two small entrances into the auditorium.

Dr. C. H. FISHER opened the meeting, and ~~JUNE BEARD~~, accompanied by ~~HELEN TAVERNITI~~ on the piano, sang the National Anthem. Rev. ~~FRED SHORTER~~ gave the invocation, and Professor ~~MAI SEVELLE~~ of the University of Washington made the introductory speech, describing Dean JOHNSON as one of the "great voices of our time".

Dean JOHNSON began his speech by describing the horrors of war and atomic warfare and he stated that in a recent book published in Great Britain on atomic warfare it was pointed out that there are only two countries invulnerable to attack, China and the Soviet Union. He went on to develop this theme, pointing out the futility of trying to defeat these countries with a combined population of six hundred million. His only other reference to the Chinese situation was the statement that what is happening now in China is more important than what is happening in Europe.

He defended the Soviet Union from both an international and domestic point of view. He reminded the audience that the Soviet Union, charged with obstructing the work of the United Nations, first started to say "no" when an attempt was made to include Franco Spain in the United Nations at San Francisco.

Regarding the Berlin situation, he said that the Western Powers had violated the agreements of Yalta and Potsdam by dividing western Germany and introducing their own currency into Germany. He said that the Russians always displayed a reasonable attitude and merely wanted to go back to the Yalta and Potsdam agreements to work out the Berlin

situation; that a conference in Moscow on the Berlin problem had worked out a general solution, and the military representatives in Berlin were to work out the specific details of the agreement, but the western powers ordered their military representatives to stop in order to throw the matter before the United Nations Assembly.

Dean JOHNSON said that Soviet Russia is not expanding, and Russia is now smaller than Czarist Russia. The Soviet Government has withdrawn its troops to the Soviet Union. He said regarding the countries bordering the Soviet Union and considered to be within its sphere of influence that friendly countries were needed on its borders because it was through these countries that past invasions had taken place: by the Swedes under GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, the French under NAPOLEON, the Germans under the Kaiser and HITLER, and by the Allies after the first World War when they tried to crush the new Soviet Government. He admitted that there had been a Soviet invasion of these countries, but an invasion of ideas, and these countries found much in the Soviet Union to copy. He said that this invasion of ideas could not be repelled by force, and these countries considered Soviet Russia their great benefactor and friend.

He described his recent visit to the Soviet Union; of freedom of religion he found there, which he illustrated by declaring that he visited a "Godless museum" which had been converted into a church, and that on one occasion when coming out of a church several children admired and kissed the jeweled crucifix presented to him in Russia; he spoke of socialized medicine and universal education. He stated that in Russia they do not know the civil liberties we enjoy, but they have something that we lack: economic freedom. He stated that the western democracies could get together with the Soviet Union to exchange ideas.

In a question and answer period which followed the Dean's speech and an intermission of about 45 minutes during which WILLIAM PENNOCK harangued the assembly, Dean JOHNSON selected the following topics which were submitted from the audience on slips of paper.

Asked if the Soviet Union is a police state, he side-stepped the issue by stating that Great Britain is a police state, as anyone trying to drive a motor car without a tail-light would discover.

Asked why so few people can get visas to the Soviet Union, and why he had been permitted to enter, he said that he had helped raise a million pounds in Great Britain for the relief and reconstruction of

Stalingrad, and he had been a friend of the Soviet Union when friends were needed. He went on to say that the dropping of the atomic bomb at Hiroshima had more than military significance, and the Soviet Union understood the implications of that operation and "closed its doors". He said that the Soviet Union does not want spies within its borders, and he reminded the audience of a British subject, an engineer, who had been accused of being a spy by the Soviet Government and was expelled from Russia, in spite of the protestations of the British Government that he was not a spy, in later years that individual admitted that he had been doing intelligence work.

Questioned about concentration camps in Russia, he said that such talk was "nonsense". He said that critics of the Soviet Union cry that there are from ten to twenty million in Soviet concentration camps. He pointed out that the population of Canada is about thirteen million. He asked the audience to imagine moving the population of Canada from here to Argentina on a single track railroad at the same time normal traffic operated, as well as the difficulty of providing housing for that population. He said that it could not be done in a hundred years, and was "nonsense".

After the speech of the Dean of Canterbury, and prior to his questions and answer period, WILLIAM J. PENNOCK walked out on the stage and began to solicit contributions for the Dean of Canterbury Committee. He declared that the paid admissions to the function had not paid the expenses incurred. PENNOCK mentioned the high taxes being imposed on each American family to pay for the Marshall Plan and for military expenditures, and he asked who in the audience would be willing to contribute that amount for the cause of peace. He first solicited hundred dollar contributions, and stated that ushers were carrying blank checks. He continued to solicit bills of smaller denominations, and when he reached one dollar bills he described them as green pieces of paper carrying the picture of the Dean of Canterbury. His financial solicitation closed with announcing a silver collection for those who could not afford greater amounts.

PENNOCK stated that the small sum charged for admission did not fully cover the expenses of the Dean of Canterbury's visit, and he said that money collected over and above expenses would be used to purchase radio time, and that the Dean's speech, which was recorded on wire, could be played over and over again in the State of Washington, so that his message of peace could be brought to many more than those who had gathered at the auditorium.

During the time that he solicited contributions, he spoke of the need for peace and the need for our Government to seek out the Soviet Government, which already had expressed willingness to sit down with us and straighten out differences existing. He quoted President TRUMAN as having stated in his campaign that he would rather have peace than be President; now that the people had elected him, they should demand peace. He pictured what could be done in the way of housing and old age pensions if the money spent in the Marshall plan and for armaments were spent for the former. He referred to petitions being passed out among the audience by the ushers titled, "A Roll Call for Peace", and he stated that a drive was on to collect a million signatures before Christmas to present to Congress. The petition read:

"We do not want to go to war over differences between our country and the Soviet Union. Since the Soviet Union has already expressed willingness to sit down with us to straighten out those differences, we call upon our President and our Government to arrange conferences with the Soviet Union to settle all outstanding problems and thus bring peace to ourselves and the world."

PENNOCK mentioned in his talk that he had talked recently to a refugee from Germany who commented on the striking similarity of conditions in the United States now to those which existed in Hitlerite Germany.

It was noted during the talk of PENNOCK that considerable restlessness was exhibited by the audience, and numerous people left the auditorium. There was some scattered heckling which was kept to a minimum, and drew no response from the stage.

It was noted during the collection that many of the ushers engaged in this activity were children. Confidential Informant T-9 advised that these children were the same as those who participated in a similar capacity at the last WALLACE Rally in Seattle. T-9 advised further that he overheard the statement that between 4,500 and 4,800 tickets had been sold, and that the old age pensioners had been sent tickets for twenty-five cents each, instead of the regular admission price of sixty-five cents.

The following persons were observed at the above meeting by Confidential Informant T-10:

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~~PAULA ANDERSON~~
~~C. E. ANDERSON (Tacoma)~~
~~JUNE BEARD~~
~~RUTH BITTERMAN~~
~~ABE BOLOTIN~~
~~JOSEPH BUTTERWORTH, JR.~~
~~LEONA CARPENTER~~
~~JOHN DASHBACH~~
~~MARGE DASHBACH~~
~~EDNA DAVIS~~
~~BILL DOBBINS~~
~~MILDRED DOBBINS~~
~~AL FISHER~~
~~GEORGE FOUKE~~
~~EARL GENCE~~
~~RALPH HALL~~
~~JOHN MAUTILA~~
~~DOOD HUFF~~
~~WILL PARRY~~
~~JOE PATRICK~~
~~BILL PENNOCK~~
~~BERTA PETTUS~~
~~E. L. PETTUS~~
~~TERRY PETTUS~~
~~TOM RABBITT~~
~~NELL KNESLAND RANTA~~
~~MAX SEVELLE~~
~~WINNIE THOMPSON~~
~~PEARL THRASHER~~
~~JERRY TYLER~~
~~CLAYTON VAN DYCKE~~

~~LENUS WESTMAN~~
~~LAURA WILKINS~~

Confidential Informant T-9 advised that he saw the following additional persons at the Civic Auditorium:

~~SAM BASSETT, Attorney~~
~~ROSELLA BAILEY~~
~~JOHN CUGHLAN~~
~~FORREST CRUMPLEY~~
Mr. and Mrs. ~~RUSSELL FLUENT~~
Mr. and Mrs. ~~ABE FREEMAN~~

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~~ED HENRY~~
~~ISABELLE IVERSON~~
~~MARION CAMOZZI KINNEY~~
~~Dr. and Mrs. NELSON~~
~~LENZIE SHELIMAN~~
~~HOWARD SMITH~~

This informant stated that a busload of students from the Western Washington College of Education, Bellingham, Washington, attended the rally.

Confidential Informant T-11 reported that he was present at the Civic Auditorium and he recognized the following persons:

~~BETTY ANDERSON~~
~~DALE GROVES~~
~~BURTON JAMES~~
~~FLORENCE BEAN JAMES~~
~~MAIZIE O'CONNELL~~
~~CHARMALE PRENTICE~~
~~GERTRUDE SKOOG~~

In addition to the petitions passed out at the auditorium for signatures, which were collected during the meeting by the ushers, other copies of the same petitions were available in the entrance to the Civic Auditorium, as well as orange and black folders entitled, "The Curious Case of the Cold War", which also advocated that we settle our differences with the Soviet Union through a conference arranged by our President and Government. This folder was published by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Suite 804, 114 East 32nd Street, New York 16, N.Y.

Also distributed at the Civic Auditorium were mimeographed sheets advertising the Northwest Edition of the People's World, which publication has replaced The New World as the Communist Party spokesman in the State of Washington.

There was no announcement made at the Civic Auditorium as to the amount of money collected, but Confidential Informant T-8 said that he was told by Dr. C. H. FISHER on December 9, 1948, that approximately \$800.00 had been collected. He said that some of the money would have to go toward paying expenses, but that there should be between \$600.00 and \$700.00 left. Referring to the fact that so many people got up

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and left the auditorium during the time taken up by BILL PENNOCK, Dr. FISHER stated that so many "middle-class people" were there, and they seemed to be embarrassed by the collection. He said that when they pay an admission, they do not want to contribute to a collection.

Dr. FISHER also told T-8 that Dr. SEVELLE of the University had told him that the meeting was fine, but that they did not care for the young man who spoke in the middle (BILL PENNOCK), because that was not "academic".

Confidential Informant T-1 said that he was told by PENNOCK that the collection was good considering the fact that there weren't too many "left-wingers" there, and the Dean was "very, very pleased" with the turn-out.

Confidential Informant T-11 reported that a reception for Dean JOHNSON was scheduled to be held after the meeting at the Civic Auditorium at the home of JERRY and MAIZIE O'CONNELL, [redacted] but that it was called off because of a sudden illness of JERRY O'CONNELL.

Confidential Informant T-2 advised that the Reverends HENLETT JOHNSON and JOHN DARR left Seattle the morning of December 7th and at that time no arrangements had been made to pay their hotel bill at the Carlin Hotel. Subsequently, a check co-signed by Mrs. C. H. SCHUDDAKOFF and Dr. C. H. FISHER, in the name of the Dean of Canterbury Committee, was sent to the Carlin Hotel.

PERSONS PARTICIPATING IN VISIT OF DEAN OF CANTERBURY TO SEATTLE

The persons who are briefly described hereafter were mentioned in this report as being included on the Dean of Canterbury Committee, or are Communist Party members, Communist Party sympathizers, or others who participated in activities in connection with the visit of the Dean of Canterbury to Seattle.

DEAN OF CANTERBURY COMMITTEE

Dr. E. V. BAXTER - Member of the Washington Old Age Pension Union. Recruited members for the Young Communist League. Reported to have attended open Communist Party meetings.

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S. V. BONNEVIE - Reported member Communist Party, Seattle.

~~RUTH~~ BONNEVIE - Wife of S. V. BONNEVIE. Member of John Caughlan Defense Committee. Member Congress of American Women.

Rev. BENJAMIN DAVIS - Has been active in the Joint Anti-Fascist Relief Committee, the Inter-Racial Action Committee, and the American Youth for Democracy. Reported to have cooperated with Communist Party functionaries in connection with the Communist Party negro program.

Dr. C. H. FISHER - Father-in-law of CLAYTON VAN LYDEGRAF, who is Organizational Secretary of the Northwest District, Communist Party. Educational Director, Washington Old Age Pension Union. Formerly President, Bellingham Teachers College, Bellingham, Washington, discharged for alleged Communist tendencies.

Professor RALPH GUNDLACH - Associate Professor, University of Washington, Department of Psychology. Member Professional Branch, Communist Party.

Rev. ~~R. H. WARRIS~~ - Chairman, King County Council, Progressive Party.

Dr. MARY ALICE HOOVER - Reported member Communist Party, Tacoma, and Tacoma Professional Club of Communist Party.

BURTON JAMES - Co-director Reportory Playhouse, Seattle. Has contributed financially to Communist Party, Seattle, has subscribed to Communist publications, and served as advisor to the Communist controlled Seattle Labor School.

FLORENCE BEAN JAMES - Wife of BURTON JAMES. Co-director of Reportory Playhouse. Former member faculty Communist controlled Pacific Northwest Labor School. Reported member Communist Party, Seattle.

JOE JURICH - President, International Fishermen and Allied Workers of America. Member, Executive Board, CIO Council, Seattle. Contributing Editor, The New World. Reported member Professional Branch, Communist Party, Seattle.

KARLEY LARSON - District President, Northern Washington District #2, International Woodworkers of America (IWA). Resigned as Vice-President of IWA rather than sign non-Communist affidavit. Communist Party member, Seattle.

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Dr. ARON L. LEAF - Former member, Russian War Relief. Subscriber to Communist publications and listed as financial contributor to Communist Party.

DORA LEAF - wife of Dr. A. L. LEAF, Member Executive Board, Joint Anti-Fascist Relief Committee. Member, Russian War Relief. Associated with members Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, Seattle.

OSCAR MCGILL - Head of JOHN CAUGHLAN Defense Committee.

Rev. H. K. PETERSON

Prof. MAX SEVELLE - Professor of History, University of Washington.

Rev. LLOYD EDMISTON - Has been Organizer, Chairman, and President of 45th District Club, Communist Party, Seattle, and Communist Party meetings have been held at his home.

Others:

JOHN CAUGHLAN - Vice-President, Washington Old Age Pension Union. Reported Communist Party member and attorney for Communist Party who was tried and acquitted in U. S. District Court, Seattle, September 1948, on charge of perjury for having denied Communist Party membership at Immigration Hearing.

Mrs. SALLY CAUGHLAN - Wife of JOHN CAUGHLAN. Reported Communist Party member. One-time Executive Secretary of Civil Rights Congress, Seattle.

RUSSELL FLUENT - Incumbent State Treasurer, Washington. Candidate for Governor, Progressive Party. Reportedly attended closed Communist Party meeting 1943 using alias, and in contact with top Communist Party functionaries, Seattle.

HENRY (HEINIE) HUFF - Chairman, Northwest District, Communist Party.

JERRY O'CONNELL - Executive Secretary, Progressive Party of Washington. In frequent and close contact with top functionaries, Communist Party, Seattle.

WILLIAM J. (BILL) PENNOCK - Executive Secretary, Washington Old Age Pension Union. Member District Board, Northwest District, Communist Party.

SE 100-6238

THOMAS C. (TOM) RABBITT - Vice-President, Washington Old Age Pension Union. Member, District Board and Committee, Northwest District, Communist Party.

JEAN DANIELSON SCHUDDAKOFF - President Local 35, United Office and Professional Workers of America. Secretary, JOHN CAUGHLAN Defense Committee. Member, Communist Party, Seattle.

BERNARD SEGAL - Russian-born citizen, who is highly pro-Soviet and associates with various top functionaries of the Communist Party, Seattle.

FAIRE TAYLOR - Secretary, Progressive Party, Seattle. Member, Board of Trustees, Seattle Joint Anti-Fascist Relief Committee. Staff member, Communist controlled Pacific Northwest Labor School. Closely associated with top functionaries, Communist Party, Seattle.

JERRY TYLER - Executive Secretary, CIO, Seattle Council. Ran for State Representative on Communist Party ticket. Member, Water-front Branch, Communist Party, Seattle.

CHARLES WILSON - Campaign Manager for ~~RUSSELL FLEUNT~~, 1940. Believed active in Progressive Party. In contact with HEINIE ~~WUFF~~ in May 1948, according to T-3.

Rev. FRED ~~SHORTER~~ - One-time official, American League Against War and Fascism. Member, Executive Board of Friends of Soviet Union. During war published "The New Religious Frontier", described as pacifistic publication.

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3/1

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

SE 100-6238

ADMINISTRATIVE
PAGE

ENCLOSURES - TO NEW YORK CITY

One copy of petition entitled, "A Roll Call for Peace".
One copy of folder entitled, "The Curious Case of the Cold War".
One copy of mimeographed sheet advertising Northwest Edition
of The People's World.

SE 100-6238

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

Confidential Informant T-1
Confidential Informant T-2
Confidential Informant T-3
Confidential Informant T-4

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] whose identity should not
be disclosed.

Confidential Informant T-5
Confidential Informant T-6
Confidential Informant T-7
Confidential Informant T-8
Confidential Informant T-9
Confidential Informant T-10
Confidential Informant T-11
Confidential Informant T-12

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] whose identity is not to
be disclosed.

b7D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **100-7690**

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 2/16/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/2,3,6, 7-10/48	REPORT MADE BY PHILIP J. REILLY KH
TITLE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INC.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Rev. HEWLITT JOHNSON, Dean of Canterbury, arrived in Los Angeles 12/9/48, left 12/10/48, spoke before an estimated 3400 persons at Embassy Auditorium under chairmanship of Dr. LINUS PAULING of Caltech with HERBERT BIBERMAN in charge of fund appeal. ABBOTT SIMON of NCASF, apparently in charge of the tour, will retrace steps of tour in attempt to convert the various welcoming committees for the Dean into functioning peace organizations. Dean of Canterbury apparently willing to extend his tour for purposes of NCASF to Newark, Pittsburgh, Washington, D.C., Atlanta and Miami. This phase is to be handled by RICHARD MORFORD in New York. Local ARI handled publicity and promotion of Dean's visit to Los Angeles. Consider it to have been a complete success.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 100-146964.
Letter from New York dated November 6, 1948.

DETAILS: AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

Rev. HEWLITT JOHNSON, Dean of Canterbury, arrived in Los Angeles from San Francisco via United Airlines at 10:30 a.m. on December 9, 1948, where he was officially greeted by REVA MUCHA, Executive Secretary of the local American Russian Institute, and several other persons from that organization. SA Floyd W. Brown, Photographer Theodore Harper, and the writer attended a press conference given by the Dean at Burbank Airport

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>R. B. Hood</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau 3 New York (100-818) 2 Los Angeles 51 APR 25 1949		100-146964-1437 RECORDED - 112 INDEXED - 112 EX-109 FEB 21 1949 COPY IN FILE

COPIES DESTROYED

L A 100-7690

immediately after his arrival. About twenty newsmen were on hand, including photographers. The balance of the group greeting the Dean consisted of Rev. STEPHEN FRICHTMAN and his wife, Justice of the Peace STANLEY MOFFITT, REVA MUCHA of ARI, and ED JOSEPH of the same organization, who handled press relations for the ARI.

Asked as to what his reactions were to his reception into the United States, the Dean replied that people here were in a state of hysteria, or a polite equivalent of that term. Asked about his friendship with Premier Stalin, the Dean said he had spent an hour with him in an interview in 1947 and that Stalin is a "religious man" and has had a "pious upbringing." With regard to religion in the U.S.S.R., the Dean said there may have been some excesses in the past, but now there is "complete religious liberty and equality in the U.S.S.R." Asked about his reason for his call, the Dean replied that it was in the interests of worldwide peace. "What would happen," he said, "if peace were to break out tomorrow?" The Dean then went on to discuss why he wears a pectoral cross, saying that he had received special permission to wear it, that it was a gift from a primate of the Russian Orthodox Church.

The Dean then briefly discussed his visit to Russia and the eastern European countries in 1946 and 1947, commenting on the destruction wrought in Russia during the war years, and concluded with the proposition that all Russia wants is peace and an opportunity to rebuild peacefully. The Dean commented that eight thousand persons listened to his talk in San Francisco, which indicated to him that some persons were still interested in listening to the truth.

Asked about his opinion of the British press, the Dean said, "It is a millionaire press with one commendable exception." Asked if the exception was the "Daily Worker," the Dean replied, "Absolutely correct," adding that the "Daily Worker" was the only British newspaper which exposed the evils of the capitalistic system.

Photographs of the Dean and the Reverend STEPHEN H. FRICHTMAN and the Dean and FRICHTMAN and STANLEY MOFFITT taken together were obtained by Photographer Theodore Harper and are being retained as exhibits in this file.

Through Source A it had been previously learned that ABBOTT SIMON of the national office of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship in New York had arrived in Los Angeles on the previous Monday to consummate arrangements for the Dean's appearance in Los Angeles. During the period December 7 to 11, 1948, SIMON spent a great deal of his time at the Los Angeles office of the American Russian Institute, which he used as a business office.

LA 100-7690

The Dean spoke before an estimated 3400 persons at the Embassy Auditorium in Los Angeles on the evening of December 9, 1949, and opened his talk by acknowledging the past great leaders of this country, Washington, Lincoln, and Roosevelt, and then added that their spirit was in this crowd this evening. The Dean spoke of the horrors of war as he had seen them in England during the recent war, speaking particularly of the effects it had on the children who were left homeless and orphans by this catastrophe. He next turned to the subject of German atrocities in the war, and in the same vein spoke of the effects of the atomic bomb. He said that the next war will be much more terrible than the last and he felt that it was his duty to speak against any such eventuality. He next turned to the forces against the war if there should be a war with Russia. In this connection, he spoke of visiting the great "democracies" in his eastern tour, stating that he visited Czechoslovakia, Poland and Yugoslavia, in which place he spent some time and spent a day with Marshal Tito. He spoke at some length about the white army which Tito had mustered since the last war and stated that he had an army of some 800,000 strong and in any war which the imperialistic nations contemplated with Russia they would have to count also on the opposition of Tito's army and the Greek guerrillas plus the two hundred million in Russia and even more in China. These statements were greeted with wide applause by the audience.

The Dean next spoke about the revivals of fascism throughout the world, stating that nineteen percent of Hitler's arsenal is working now. He then turned to a description of the devastation in Russia, stating that Russia does not want war and citing as an example the fact that if Russia expected war it would not be spending so much in reconstructing Latvia, adding that there is nothing in the Russian economy that points to war, and he stated unequivocally that Russia is not engaged in the making of armaments.

The Dean then went on to an attack on warmongers, whom he seemed to regard as resting in the person of Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL, at the mention of whose name the audience broke into boos. The Dean credited Churchill with showing admirable courage during the past war, but he immediately turned his comments into sarcasm by questioning Churchill's sincerity in working for the best interests of his people, and wound up with the conclusion that Churchill will be a war horse to the end.

The Dean next spoke about the reason behind the Russian vetoes in the United Nations and explained them all by stating that they were simply refusals on the part of Russia to deal with Franco Spain. In speaking about the vetoes of Russia on the atomic energy program brought up by the United Nations, the Dean did not give any direct explanation but referred his audience to a book on the subject written by a British author who, he explained, was open-minded toward the Russian cause. The Dean criticized the conceit of

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the "imperialistic" American and British nations in their accumulation of wealth and power, saying that Russia, too, wants the benefits of atomic energy not for the making of bombs but rather for the good of the whole people. The Dean found time also to criticize the Marshall Plan by stating that the peoples abroad do not like it because they dislike borrowing; they want free trade and no restriction as to what they should produce. At this point the Dean attributed many restrictions to the Marshall Plan which it puts on the people whom it is supposed to help. He also criticized it from the standpoint that it would undoubtedly cause inflation abroad which would reduce the common people to a far lower status than they have at the present time.

The Dean belittled any talk about so-called Russian expansion by asking the question, "Where are they expanding?" He pointed out that they are reducing their army and their bases and contrasted this to the American expansion of bases since the war and their reluctance to give up these bases. In this connection, he quipped about the other satellite nations' asking, "What does this word satellite mean? I suppose we could be considered satellites to you." The Dean pointed out that Russia must protect its western borders because history has shown that any attack upon Russia has always come from that quarter. He said that any invasion on the part of Russia into other countries is simply an invasion of ideas, and he spoke of the good that is coming with such an invasion.

The Dean's speech was extremely well received by the audience and it was noted that the crowd reached its emotional peak of enthusiasm at the point where the Dean spoke of the physical prowess of the "great democracies in the East" and the dire consequences which would befall Great Britain and America should they attempt to carry a war to Russia.

Source A had occasion to review ABBOTT SIMON's reactions to the meeting in Los Angeles and learned that SIMON considered the tour of the Dean to be a great success. In commenting on the results of the Dean's speeches in Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles, SIMON said that in Seattle about three thousand people heard the Dean speak, which netted the NCASF a collection of close to \$3,000; that the audience in San Francisco numbered between seven and eight thousand, with a collection of \$5,000; and that the Los Angeles meeting was heard by approximately 3400 people, with a collection of \$2,700 without counting the advance pledges of about \$700.

Source A said that shortly after the completion of the Dean's speech at the Embassy Auditorium, the Dean had a long talk with ABBOTT SIMON regarding his future plans and told SIMON he would be willing to fulfill further speaking engagements once his New York speech had been

LA 100-7690

completed. Informant said it appeared that SIMON was most anxious to extend the Dean's tour throughout the South, with particular emphasis on Washington, D. C., for political reasons. Informant reasoned that this extended phase of the Dean's speaking engagements in this country would undoubtedly be handled by RICHARD MORFORD, President of the NCASF in New York City. Furthermore, informant said SIMON intended to retrace the steps of the Dean's visit for the specific purpose of converting the various welcoming committees for the Dean into permanent peace organizations, which presumably would take over the functions of the ARI but which would be staffed by ARI people. Informant said it seemed quite certain that MORFORD would agree to such a plan as this, and that the ARI would become more or less of a dormant organization, coming to life only when the necessity arose. Informant could not elaborate on what would constitute such a necessity.

The Dean left Los Angeles on the morning of December 10, 1948, and SIMON left for San Francisco on December 12 after winding up the business affairs of the meeting.

According to Source A, the functionaries of the ARI in Los Angeles considered the Dean's meeting a complete success and are presently undertaking to have his speech printed in pamphlet form. In his speech, which has been described above, the Dean was introduced by Dr. GEORGE ALBERT COE, with Dr. LINUS PAULING as master of ceremonies. Following the Dean's address, film director and key Communist figure in this area HERBERT BIBERMAN made an appeal for funds to carry on the Dean's work.

Inasmuch as there are no further leads outstanding in this Division, this matter is

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

LA 100-7690

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Source A is [REDACTED]

This office is in possession of two sets of recordings of the speech of the Dean of Canterbury made in Los Angeles on December 9, 1948, at the Embassy Auditorium. These records will be maintained in the files of this office unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau or the New York Division. Likewise, the photographs of the Dean, Rev. STEPHEN FRICHTMAN, and Justice STANLEY MOFFITT, which were taken at the press conference for the Dean at the Burbank Airport on December 9, 1948, are being retained in the files of this office.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 9, 1949

FROM : *M* SAC, DetroitSUBJECT: GREATER DETROIT PEACE COUNCIL
(Successor Organization to Detroit
Council of American Soviet Friendship);
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

During November, 1948, ABBOTT SIMON of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship contacted ESTHER SHAPIRO, alias Karsin, who was referred to as a Detroit contact and handled the arrangements for a speaking tour of Reverend HEWLETT JOHNSON, Dean of Canterbury, under the auspices of the NCAASF. Prior to this time regular visits have been made to Detroit by ABBOTT SIMON and conferences were held between SIMON, SHAPIRO and HELEN ALLISON, Administrative Secretary, District 7, Communist Party. According to [redacted] all of these conferences had for their purpose the setting up of a successor organization to the Detroit Council of American Soviet Friendship, it being felt that the original organization, due to being inactive and generally being branded as a Communist front, would no longer serve the purposes of the Communist Party in this area..

The visit of Dr. JOHNSON was under the auspices of "the Detroit Committee to Welcome the Dean of Canterbury". After this meeting was held on November 29, 1948, ESTHER SHAPIRO, who may be identified as a Communist Party member, District 7, attached to the Southfield Club and wife of HAROLD SHAPIRO, International Representative, Fur and Leather Workers Union - CIO, and who has been closely associated with Communist activity in District 7, set in motion plans for another peace rally with a meeting scheduled for February 16, 1949, at the Hotel Tuller, Detroit, Michigan.

Between the date of the "Red Dean" meeting and the latter date ABBOTT SIMON visited Detroit and conferred with ESTHER SHAPIRO and shortly thereafter a new organization was created with literature being distributed under the title of "The Greater Detroit Peace Council".

The meeting that was held on February 16, 1949, presented Dr. HARRY WARD, who was identified as professor emeritus, Union Theological Seminary, speaking on the subject, "End the Cold War". This meeting was poorly attended but to date it does not appear that this new organization will cease its activity because of the poor beginning.

Information from established sources reflects that the Greater Detroit Peace Council will continue as the Detroit chapter of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship.

The above is being furnished to the Bureau and New York at this time to reflect the activities as carried on in Detroit by the Soviet Friendship organization.

EHS:WAC
100-18094
cc: New York

RECORDED - 119

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13 MAR 14 1949

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: November 2, 1949

FROM : SAC, Detroit

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN SOVIET
FRIENDSHIP, INCORPORATED
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

fel-1

On October 25, 1949, [] reported that TOM DENNIS, Organizational Secretary, District 7, Communist Party, conferred with ESTHER SHAPIRO, CP member and Detroit representative of NCASF, and ABBOTT SIMON, who may be identified as field director of the NCASF operating out of New York City. The results of this conference indicated that SIMON, while in Chicago, Illinois, on October 1 and 2, 1949, where he had attended the National Labor Conference for Peace, had tentatively formulated plans for a conference to be held in mid January, 1950, on either the weekends of the 14th and 15th or the 21st and 22nd. SIMON reported that it had not yet been resolved whether this would be a national conference or a regional conference which the various CP districts would support as they had supported the labor peace conference. SIMON stated that persons who are designated or requested to attend this conference are expected to be of a type who will return to Detroit to form a local Soviet American Friendship Council. In an aside SIMON was quoted as saying "or it doesn't matter what you call it".

[] further reported that the general theme of this conference will be as follows, "The major obstacle to Soviet American relations is the hysteria and lack of factual knowledge concerning the Soviet Union. We are, therefore, calling this conference in order to acquaint people with the true conditions in the hope that it will lead to better understanding between the two peoples."

G. I. R. - 7

According to the Informant, a preliminary meeting for the Detroit area was suggested by SIMON to be held on December 9, 10 or 11, with emphasis on the Chicago meeting being set forth at the Detroit meeting and an attempt made to secure sponsors and delegates who will follow up the Detroit meeting by attendance at the affair in Chicago during January. A special emphasis, according to SIMON, will be placed on the securing of leaders from Protestant, Jewish, Negro, right wing and middle trade unionist groups.

The program of the Chicago conference will be set up as follows. The first day will be devoted to national, educational, trade union, and religious questions. The second day will be broken down to problems existing between the United States and the Soviet Union such as Germany, Western Europe, Far East and so forth. Above all, according to SIMON, an attempt should be made

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100-2391cc: New York
Chicago

Detroit File, 100-18094

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EX-115

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Pg. 34

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meeting on NY 6/

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Letter to Director, FBI
November 2, 1949

Re: NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN
SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INC.
IS - C

to keep people from thinking that this plan is merely a foreign policy adjunct of the CP.

As a matter of interest, it is noted that ESTHER SHAPIRO has functioned in Detroit on behalf of the Party under the front group guise of the Greater Detroit Peace Council. Before each venture of this group, SIMON has made an appearance in Detroit and conferred with SHAPIRO. Reliable information from Confidential Informants has shown that the Greater Detroit Peace Council is considered a chapter of the National Council of the American Soviet Friendship, Incorporated, and SHAPIRO has been carrying out the work of this group under the guidance of ABBOTT SIMON with full cooperation of the local CP.

The above information is set out for informational purposes.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 10 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	

NA
Gaw

HBF
Gaw
Hatcher

Baumgardner

Lee; Hopper

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CONF TWO STNS

WASHINGTON 20 AND CHICAGO 1 FROM NEW YORK

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4-41

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, ISC.

ADVISED THAT ABBOTT SIMON, PUBLICITY DIRECTOR NCASF, CONTACTED HENRY NOISE, CHICAGO, ILL., TELEPHONE ANDOVER THREE DASH ONE EIGHT SEVEN EIGHT, AND ADVISED THAT THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR, ALEXANDER PANYUSHKIN TOGETHER WITH A MR. MARKHAROV, PHONETIC, AND AN INTERPRETER, WOULD ARRIVE CHICAGO SUNDAY MORNING BY TRAIN. SIMON REQUESTED THESE INDIVIDUALS BE MET BUT WITHOUT ANY PUBLIC FANFARE OR PRESS. SIMON REQUESTED NOISE MAKE RESERVATIONS FOR THESE INDIVIDUALS. SUBMITTED FOR INFO PURPOSES.

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INDEXED - 14 NOV 16 1949

61 NOV 25 1949
44 275

EX-33

CC.

Mr. L. L. Litch

END ACK PLS

NY R 20 WA

From 6890-

54

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mk **Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT**

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Detroit
SUBJECT: CHICAGO COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-
SOVIET FRIENDSHIP
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: March 21, 1950

Re report of Special Agent ROBERT L. TAGG, February 21, 1950, Chicago, Illinois.

The name, ~~ESTHER CARSON~~, is an alias used by ~~ESTHER KARSON SHAPIRO~~ who, as ESTHER CARSON and also ESTHER KARSON, has been acting as the chairman of the Greater Detroit Peace Council, the Detroit counterpart of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. This office has no record of ~~ESTHER CARSON~~; however, this may refer to ESTHER CARSON inasmuch as Oregon 5423 was reported in the Daily Worker as the phone number of ESTHER CARSON, 8094 Midgarden, Detroit, Michigan.

ABBOTT SHINAN and ~~ABBOTT SIMON~~ may refer to ~~ABBOTT SIMON~~, a national functionary of the NCASF and a subject of the New York Office. Inasmuch as a similar lead has been set out for New York, it is believed that the New York description will be more adequate.

MR & MRS

Woodward (not Woodworth) 1-1910 is listed to the Fur Workers Union Local 38, 1442 Griswold, Detroit, Michigan. It is to be noted that HAROLD L. SHAPIRO, who is the husband of ESTHER KARSON SHAPIRO, is employed at this address as international representative of the International Union of Fur and Leather Workers.

Woodward 4-7708 is a pay station in the Barlum Hotel, Cadillac Square and Bates, Detroit, Michigan.

MCW:MD
100-2891

cc - Chicago

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EX-68

100-146964-1531
MAR 24 1950
12

R-114
8 MAR 29 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/10/50

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re New York tels. 10-5-50 and 10-9-50.

A review of the files of the Richmond Field Division in captioned matter discloses that this organization has not been active in the territory covered by the Richmond Field Division. There is no indication that there has been a local chapter of this organization, or any activity of any of its members in connection with the organization. The only possible exception of this occurred on June 26 and 27, 1946 when WILLIAM H. MELISH gave a talk at the State Teachers' College, Farmville, Virginia under the sponsorship of the Institute on Education For International Understanding at the above named college. MELISH lectured on the history of Russian churches and the freedom of religion in Russia and how the truth about Russia would bring about world friendship. He was not known to make contact with any of the local members of the Communist Party at the time of his visit to Virginia and he was introduced as Dr. WILLIAM H. MELISH, Pastor of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, New York.

For the benefit of the New York Office in the preparation of its summary report there are enclosed herewith thirteen exhibits which were obtained through the services of Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, and was a trash coverage on the apartment formerly occupied by ALICE BURKE, Chairman of the Communist Party, USA, District #26, [redacted]. Undoubtedly the New York Office is already in the possession of some, if not all, of these exhibits, which are as follows:

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(1) An open letter dated 9-16-49 on the stationery of the NCASF, relating to President TRUMAN'S arms' program. This letter advocated voting against the Bill pertaining to this program. It was signed by ABBOTT SIMON, National Field Director.

(2) Copy of an address by DONALD HENDERSON, National Administrative Director, Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers of America at the Congress on American-Soviet Relations, held in New York City December 3, 4, and 5, 1949. This speech was

RET/meb
100-2696

CC: New York - Enclosures (13) AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY (100-7518)

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entitled, "American Workers and The Fight for Peace."

(3) A paper entitled, "Seven Years of The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship" by Miss JESSICA SMITH, Editor of Soviet Russia Today. This paper dealt with the history and background of the organization and contained a foreword by Dr. JOHN A. KINGSBURY, National Chairman. This paper consists of seven pages and is not dated.

(4) An NCASF report dated 9-1-49, entitled, "Report on President Truman's Program to Arm Europe."

(5) A copy of an address by Dr. HARRY F. WARD, Professor Emeritus of Christian Ethics, Union Theological Seminary, at the Congress on American-Soviet Relations, held at New York City December 3, 4, and 5, 1949. The title of this address by Dr. WARD was "The Turn of The Tide."

(6) A memorandum dated March 14, 1950 from RICHARD MORFORD, Executive Director, to members of the National Council, entitled, "Subversive." This memorandum, on the stationery of the NCASF, dealt primarily with the action of the U. S. Supreme Court on the petition for the writ of certiorari, appealing the decisions of the District Court and Court of Appeals, dismissing a complaint for the listing of the NCASF as a subversive organization.

(7) A NCASF "Report on The News", dated January 20, 1950. The particular title of this report is reflected as "The President's Message and The Fight For Peace." This deals primarily with an analysis of the President's message to Congress on the State of The Union and on his subsequent budget message at that time.

(8) A memorandum on the stationery of the NCASF dated 4-14-50 by RICHARD MORFORD which deals with the decision of the United States Supreme Court in connection with the contempt cases of the Un-American Activities Committee.

(9) A bulletin on the letterhead of the NCASF dated 4-18-50, entitled "The Hell Bomb in Washington, D. C." This bulletin called for various actions to be taken to outlaw the H-bomb and purports to quote certain articles appearing in newspapers relating to the government's handling of the H-bomb question.

(10) A bulletin dated 4-10-50 entitled "The Un-American Committee and The Mundt-Ferguson-Nixon Bills". This relates certain actions and case histories concerning the American Activities Committee and what action could be taken. It also attempted to interpret the meanings.

RH 100-2696

of the Mundt-Ferguson-Nixon Bill.

(11) A bulletin dated September, 1949 on the letterhead of the NCASF entitled "East--West Trade Restriction--An American Dilemma." The contents of this bulletin are indicated as being some facts and figures, the cold war and United States -- USSR trade, why we should do business with the USSR, United States Credit to the USSR, more jobs for Americans, the Quakers speak out, and demands for reopening East--West trade must be organized.

(12) One yellow page throw-away or hand-bill dated Monday afternoon, April 10, relating to the action of the court in connection with the contempt cases against GEORGE MARSHALL and the Hollywood ten. It also urged persons to contact Chief Justice Vinson for a rehearing in the EUGENE DENNIS CASE.

(13) An open letter dated 4-5-50 by RICHARD MORFORD, Executive Director, NCASF and deals with the actions of the Un-American Activities Committee and the U. S. Supreme Court's upholding of that Committee as constitutional, and urged all those who read the letter to join the NCASF in their fight against the "Unconstitutional Actions of the Un-American Activities Committee."

It is noted that each item listed above bears a symbol number of the informant and the date the item was received from the informant, plus the holographic initials of SA RANDOLPH E. TROW.

For the information of the New York Office, it should be noted that Confidential Informant [redacted] is not a member of the Communist Party, but is merely [redacted]

[redacted] He would not be able to personally identify any of the individual exhibits listed above. It is the desire of the Richmond Office that the identity of the informant furnishing the above items not be revealed.

RUC

F B I

Date: 1/17/66

transmit the following in

~~SECRET~~

via AIRTEL

REGISTERED

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-146964)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-7518)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-
SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INC. (NCASF)
IS-C
(OO: NY)

ReNYlet to Bureau, 12/2/65.

Attached are 10 copies of a LHM setting forth
information concerning a dinner to be held 1/26/66 at the
Hotel Astor, NYC, in tribute to [REDACTED]

4 - Bureau (Enc 10) (RM)

2 - Atlanta (100-6488) (STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMM.)
(Enc 2) (INFO) (RM)

(1-100-6557)

1 - Cleveland (100-

1 - Washington Field

1 - NY 100-25780

1 - NY 100-46163

1 - NY 100-16097

1 - NY 100-7518

(ABBOTT SIMON) (45)
(41)

(41)

(41)

(45)

(41)

WHB:msb

(14)

Approved: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

AGENCY: G-2, ONI, OSI

RAO

DATE FORW: 1-19-66

HOW FORW: [Signature]

BY: [Signature]

JAN 18 1966

INT. SEC.

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UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

50 JAN 21 1966

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NY 100-7518

The enclosed LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" because the unauthorized disclosure of data reported by the sources concealed could reasonably result in the identification of these sources of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof. Such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of the country.

The sources used in enclosed LHM are as follows:

First Source: [redacted]
Second Source: [redacted] used to characterize [redacted] (U)
Third Source: [redacted] used to characterize [redacted] (U)
Fourth Source: [redacted] used to characterize ABBOTT SIMON. (U)

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The NYO has made arrangements for coverage of the testimonial dinner for [redacted] on 1/26/66, and the Bureau will be promptly advised of the results of the affair in form suitable for dissemination.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. Bufile 100-146964
NYfile 100-7518

New York, New York
January 17, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-
SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INC.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

~~SECRET~~

The National Council of American-Soviet
Friendship, Inc. (NCASF) has been designated
pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On December 1, 1965, a source, who has furnished
reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted]

[redacted]
New York, on a temporary basis, and that the room is to be
used by individuals from the NCASF who are making preparations
for a dinner to be held in [redacted] honor.

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[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] advised on June 29, 1950, that [redacted]
[redacted] and
that he met [redacted] at least once in an enlarged
committee meeting of the CP around 1943, and for a
time thereafter, [redacted] had been known to him as
a Communist, such reports arising from [redacted]
activity in certain Communist front organizations.
[redacted] stated he had been told by [redacted]
National CP functionary at that time, of [redacted]
Communist affiliations; and that as late as 1945,
[redacted] another CP functionary, told [redacted]
that [redacted] was a Communist.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the
FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents
are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Classified by [redacted]

Declassify on: OADR 21287

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28 AUG 30 1974

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-146964-2737

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.

~~SECRET~~

On December 4, 1963, a second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] attended a meeting of the [redacted] which was held on November 14, 1963, at the Finnish Hall, 125th Street and Lexington Avenue, New York, New York. At this meeting, [redacted] introduced [redacted] to those present as "our fine, courageous friend." [redacted] then gave a talk concerning the NCASF rally which was to be held at Carnegie Hall on November 20, 1963, and stated in part that "... it is your responsibility, our responsibility, to do everything in our power, to use every avenue, so that Carnegie Hall is packed." (U)

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The January 15, 1966, issue of the "National Guardian" (NG), page 11, contained an advertisement announcing a testimonial dinner to [redacted] to be held on January 26, 1966, at the Hotel Astor, New York City, to celebrate [redacted]

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[redacted] The advertisement stated that reservations at \$10.00 per person could be obtained through the [redacted] Anniversary Committee, [redacted] Page 12 of the January 15, 1966, issue of the NG contained an article by [redacted] of the NG, which stated that the following individuals will speak at the dinner to be held in honor of [redacted] on January 26, 1966:

Anatoliy F. Dobrynin, Soviet Ambassador to the United States.

[redacted] the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

u 1/

[redacted] an Ohio industrialist

Abbott Simon, an attorney long active in the peace movement

u 1/

[redacted] who will be chairman

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

National Council of American-
Soviet Friendship, Inc.

A characterization of the NG is
attached hereto.

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[redacted] NY
On June 7, 1963, a third source, who has
furnished reliable information in the past,
advised that [redacted]
the CP in Ohio, was heard to refer to [redacted]
[redacted] as a person having a "progressive history
from many years ago, but was not a Communist." (U)

6 s.
[redacted] U
On September 28, 1953, [redacted] testified
before the United States Senate Permanent
Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee
on Government Operations. In this testimony,
[redacted] stated that [redacted]
CP in the United States, had referred to
[redacted] as one of the [redacted] of
the CP because [redacted] was always ready to
cooperate with any Communist front or Communist
cause. [redacted] made this reference at a
National Committee meeting of the CP in the
early 1940's. [redacted] also testified that
[redacted] was a member of the CP [redacted]
[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

National Council of American-
Soviet Friendship, Inc.

~~SECRET~~

Abbott Simon

A fourth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 30, 1964, that on January 29, 1964, it was learned that Abbott Simon had recently been contacted about contributing to the CP, USA and that Simon appeared to be mad at the CP. During the contact, Simon indicated that there were many disillusioned people who formerly donated to the Party but no longer do so because of a lack of confidence in the CP. Simon said he does not donate to the Party on a regular basis, but does contribute to separate and distinct Party front organizations. (S) (U)

- 4 -

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National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.

1.

APPENDIX

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"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian"

- "1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS and [REDACTED] August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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F B I

Date: 1/27/66

~~SECRET~~

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-146964)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-7518)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET
FRIENDSHIP, INC. (NCASF)
IS - C

ReNYairtel and LHM to Bureau, 1/17/66.

Attached for the Bureau are 10 copies of a LHM
concerning a dinner which was held 1/26/66, in the Grand
Ballroom at the Hotel Astor, NYC, in tribute to [REDACTED]

1-810/RB. 1210/RB. OSU
[REDACTED] (U)
2-Atlanta (100-5488) (Student Non-Violent
Coordinating Committee) (Encls. 2) (INFO) (RM)
(1-100-5557) [REDACTED] (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1-Cleveland (100- [REDACTED])
1-Washington Field [REDACTED]
1-New York [REDACTED] (U)
1-New York (100-25780) [REDACTED] (41)
1-New York (100-46163) [REDACTED] (41)
1-New York (100-15097) (ABBOTT SIMON) (45)
1-New York (100-50874) [REDACTED] (45)
1-New York (100-7518) [REDACTED]

WHB:ckm
(15)

Classified by [REDACTED]
Declassify on [REDACTED]

Approved: [REDACTED] Sent [REDACTED] per [REDACTED]
Special Agent in Charge

AGENCY: G-2, ONI, OSI
RAO

DATE FORW: 2-1
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: [REDACTED]

33
50 FEB 7 1966

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

3 JAN 28 1966

INT. SEC.

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

NY 100-7518

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[redacted] the discreet observation of the above affair. The proceedings of this affair were observed by SAS JOSEPH E. MORAN and WILLIAM H. BATTS.

The enclosed LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" because the unauthorized disclosure of data reported by the sources concealed could reasonably result in the identification of these sources of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof. Such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of the country.

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The sources used in the enclosed LHM are as follows:

First source

[redacted] (U) used to
characterize [redacted]

Second Source

[redacted] (U)

Third Source

[redacted] used to characterize [redacted]

Fourth Source

[redacted] also attended the above-mentioned affair and dissemination of the information obtained will be made to the proper individual case files

No demonstrations were observed prior to or during the above-mentioned affair.

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
January 27, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bufile 100-146964
New York file 100-7518

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: National Council of American-Soviet
Friendship, Incorporated
Internal Security - C

The National Council of American-Soviet
Friendship, Incorporated (NCASF), has been
designated pursuant to Executive Order
10450.

On January 26, 1966, Special Agents of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) were in attendance
at a testimonial dinner to [REDACTED] which was held
in the Grand Ballroom, Hotel Astor, New York, New York.
The affair was held to celebrate [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and was
attended by approximately 850 people.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] advised on June 29, 1950, that [REDACTED]

the NCASF and that he met [REDACTED] at least
once in an enlarged committee meeting of the
CP around 1943, and for a time thereafter,
[REDACTED] had been known to him as a Communist,
such reports arising from [REDACTED] activity
in certain Communist front organizations.
[REDACTED] stated he had been told by [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] National CP functionary at that time,
of [REDACTED] Communist affiliations; and that
as late as 1945, [REDACTED] another CP
functionary, told [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] was a
Communist.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

Classified by
Declassify

COPIES DESTROYED

28 AUG 30 1974

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-146964-2738

National Council of American-
Soviet Friendship, Incorporated

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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On December 4, 1963, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] attended a meeting of the [redacted] which was held on November 14, 1963, at the Finnish Hall, 125th Street and Lexington Avenue, New York, New York. At this meeting, [redacted] introduced [redacted] to those present as "our fine, courageous friend." [redacted] then gave a talk concerning the NCASF rally which was to be held at Carnegie Hall on November 20, 1963, and stated in part that "...it is your responsibility, our responsibility, to do everything in our power, to use every avenue, so that Carnegie Hall is packed." (S) (U)

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After the dinner was served [redacted] who was identified as [redacted] and a member of the NCASF since its foundation in 1943, opened the meeting with a message from [redacted] of [redacted] message stated his regrets for not being able to attend the tribute to [redacted] and stated "to honor [redacted] was to honor America." [redacted] stated the best tribute that can be paid to [redacted] is to work for peace.

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A characterization of the NWR is attached hereto.

[redacted]
The California Committee on Un-American Activities in its report of 1949, described [redacted] as being affiliated with 85 Communist front organizations.

On June 16, 1958, the United States Supreme Court, by a five to four vote, upheld the right of [redacted] and others to refuse to sign an affidavit relating to their present or past CP membership as a condition for being issued a United States passport.

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National Council of American-
Soviet Friendship, Incorporated

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[redacted] introduced [redacted]
as [redacted] of the evening, as [redacted] the NCASF,
and as a person who could easily qualify to be President
of the United States (US). [redacted] stated the ideal of
understanding between the United States and the Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) is as important today
as it was twenty years ago. He stated the NCASF was
founded on the policies of President Franklin D. Roosevelt
and that his death robbed the NCASF of its progress. He
stated that President Truman started the "Cold War"
and that the current policies of the US could lead this
country into another world war. [redacted] stated he dreamed
of the day when there would be complete cooperation between
the US and the USSR

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[redacted]

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On September 28, 1953, [redacted] testified
before the United States Senate Permanent
Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee
on Government Operations. In this testimony,
[redacted] stated that [redacted]
[redacted] CP in the United States, had referred to
[redacted] as one of the [redacted]
of the CP because [redacted] was always ready
to cooperate with any Communist front or
Communist cause. [redacted] made this reference
at a National Committee meeting of the CP
in the early 1940's. [redacted] also testified
that [redacted] was a member of the CP

[redacted] introduced [redacted] as a militant
civil rights leader [redacted] the Student
Non-violent coordinating Committee (SNCC). [redacted] stated
he was happy to pay tribute to [redacted] on this
occasion. He stated that all the people that he [redacted]
works with in the civil rights movement desire peace
and referred to his recent statement denouncing the
role of the US in Vietnam.

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National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated

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[redacted] next introduced Abbott Simon as an attorney and businessman, with a long association with the NCASF. Simon stated that the best tribute to be paid to [redacted] is to "give of ourselves" in order for the NCASF to carry on the work of [redacted] for the next twenty years. Simon proceeded with a collection speech, stating that money was needed immediately for the NCASF to bring a better understanding of youth and labor between the US and the USSR. Approximately \$6,000 was collected in cash and pledges.

Abbott Simon

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 30, 1964, that on January 29, 1964, it was learned that Abbott Simon had recently been contacted about contributing to the CP, USA, and that Simon appeared to be mad at the CP. During the contact, Simon indicated that there were many disillusioned people who formerly donated to the Party but no longer do so because of a lack of confidence in the CP. Simon said he does not donate to the Party on a regular basis, but does contribute to separate and distinct Party front organizations. (U)

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The next speaker, [redacted] as an Ohio industrialist, [redacted] and as an advocate of expanded East-West trade relations. [redacted] stated he had been to the Soviet Union six times and espoused trade between the US and USSR. He stated the two greatest men of the century were Nikolai Lenin and Franklin D. Roosevelt. He stated there will be a day when we will negotiate our difficulties in Vietnam and not run a "Mc Namara war." He said that if we will get off the offensive, we will think our way into a better society.

[redacted]
On June 7, 1963, a third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, (U)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

National Council of American-
Soviet Friendship, Incorporated

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

advised that [redacted]
[redacted] the CP in Ohio, was heard to refer
to [redacted] as a person having a
"progressive history from many years ago,
but was not a Communist." (S) (U)

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Anatoliy Dobrynin, Ambassador to the USSR, was introduced as the next speaker. Dobrynin expressed warmest congratulations to [redacted] for his constant effort to achieve better understanding between the USSR and the US. He stated he would like to call [redacted] "distinguished good-will ambassador" and wished him best wishes for good health and continuation of his work for another twenty years.

[redacted] gave the last speech and stated it was good to be on the receiving end of "your tribute." He stated the most urgent business of the NCASF now is concerning the war in Vietnam. He stated the policies of the US must be removed from war to peace. He stated that normal living "for you and me" must give way to all action for peace, and appealed for a deeper commitment to peace than ever before.

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On January 27, 1966, a fourth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised he attended the dinner which was held in tribute to [redacted] on January 26, 1966, and furnished substantially the same information as that set forth above.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

National Council for American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

~~SECRET~~

1.

"NEW WORLD REVIEW"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "New World Review":

"New World Review

- "1. 'Soviet Russia Today commenced as the official organ of Friends of the Soviet Union. * * * It and its successor (New World Review) have a continuous record of over 22 years of uninterrupted publication and admittedly have operated in respondent's (the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.) interest and are used as educational media by respondent.' Soviet Russia Today was 'succeeded in the early 1950's by New World Review.' [redacted]

[redacted] the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc, 'was also shown to be long-time member and functionary in the (Communist) Party, as well as in the Party-controlled Friends of the Soviet Union. She has been continuously the [redacted] of Soviet Russia Today and its successor New World Review for years.' (Subversive Activities Control Board Docket No. 104-53, Report and Order with respect to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., February 7, 1956, pp. 20 and 22.)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

~~SECRET~~

2.

"NEW WORLD REVIEW" (CONT'D)

- "2. The Communist Party 'is regularly putting out' the New World Review, which is a 'monthly propaganda organ on the Soviet Union, Red China, and the Communist satellites, published in New York.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, p. 9.)
- "3. Cited as an organization specializing in pro-Soviet propaganda. It was formerly known as Soviet Russia Today. (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 90.)"

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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FD-263 (Rev. 9-12-65)

7/8

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE JUL 6 1966	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 12/21/65 - 6/22/66
TITLE OF CASE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INCORPORATED		REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM H. BATTS	TYPED BY pmd
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: [redacted]

Rep of SA WILLIAM H. BATTS, 1/6/66, at NY [redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified "Confidential" because the unauthorized disclosure of data reported by NY T-1, through NY T-10, NY T-12, NY T-14 through NY T-18, NY T-20, NY T-23 through NY T-28, NY T-32 and NY T-34 through NY T-41 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and impair their future effectiveness. Such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of the country. (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

- 5 - Bureau (100-146964) (RM)
- 2 - 108th INTC Group, NYC (RM)
- 1 - Naval Investigative Service Office, NYC (RM)
- 1 - Second OSI District, USAF, NYC (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (INFO) (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-7518)

100-146964	2742	REC-25
17 JUL 7 1966		EX-117
NO DISSEMINATION/ SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS APPLY SEE TOP SERIAL		

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	13-20N1, OSI, R40(O-LP)
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	7-19-66
How Fwd.	RLS
By	57 JUL 22 1966

NY 100-7518

The SAs who interviewed [redacted] on
10/18/60, were ROBERT V. WALKER and LYNN E. MCCREDDY.

The SAs who attempted to interview [redacted]
[redacted] on 3/23/57, were ROBERT S. KENNEDY and
WILLIAM McMURRAY.

[redacted]
[redacted]
the discreet observation of the testimonial dinner held
for [redacted] on 1/26/66. The proceedings of
this affair were observed by SAs JOSEPH E. MORAN and
WILLIAM H. BATTIS.

[redacted] has advised that the following
cash deposits were made, consisting of all \$20.00 bills,
to the NCASF account maintained at the Amalgamated Bank
of NY 11-15 Union Square NYC [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted] The Bureau will be advised of any
positive information concerning this operation: (S) (U)

<u>Date of Deposit</u>	<u>Date Advised</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Original Location</u>
4/7/66	4/20/66	\$500.00	[redacted]
5/4/66	5/10/66	480.00	
5/5/66	5/10/66	460.00	
6/3/66	6/3/66	\$1,000.00	

COVER PAGE

-B-

NY 100-7518

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

File # Where Located

✓ NY T-1

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

NY T-2

[Redacted]

Used to characterize

[Redacted]

✓ NY T-3

[Redacted]

NY T-4

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

✓ NY T-5

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Used to characterize

[Redacted]

✓ NY T-6

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

✓ NY T-7

[Redacted]

Used to characterize

[Redacted]

✓ NY T-8

[Redacted]

Used to characterize

[Redacted]

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b7E

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-C-

NY 100-7518

INFORMANTS: (CONTINUED)

Identity of Source

File # Where Located

✓ NY T-9

[Redacted]

Used to characterize

[Redacted]

✓ NY T-10

[Redacted]

Used to characterize

[Redacted]

✓ NY T-11

[Redacted]

Used to characterize

[Redacted]

(conceal per request)

✓ NY T-12

[Redacted]

Used to characterize

[Redacted]

✓ NY T-13

[Redacted]

Used to characterize

[Redacted]

✓ NY T-14

[Redacted]

Used to characterize

[Redacted]

✓ NY T-15

[Redacted]

Used to characterize

[Redacted]

✓ NY T-16

[Redacted]

✓ NY T-17

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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NY 100-7518

INFORMANTS: (continued)

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>File # Where Located</u>
NY T-18 [redacted]	
NY T-19 [redacted] (conceal per request)	[redacted]
NY T-20 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-21 [redacted] (conceal per request)	[redacted]
NY T-22 [redacted] (conceal per request)	[redacted]
NY T-23 [redacted]	
NY T-24 [redacted]	

b3
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b7D
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NY 100-7518

INFORMANTS: (continued)

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>File # Where Located</u>
NY T-25 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]
✓ NY T-26 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]
✓ NY T-27 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]
NY T-28 [redacted]	
NY T-29 [redacted] (conceal per request)	[redacted] (U)
NY T-30 [redacted] (conceal per request)	[redacted]
NY T-31 [redacted] (conceal per request)	[redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

NY 100-7518

INFORMANTS: (continued)

Identity of Source

NY T-32

[Redacted]

NY T-33

[Redacted]

(conceal per request)

NY T-34

[Redacted]

NY T-35

[Redacted]

NY T-36

[Redacted]

NY T-37

[Redacted]

NY T-38

[Redacted]

NY T-39

[Redacted]

NY T-40

[Redacted]

NY T-41

[Redacted]

File # Where Located

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Used to characterize

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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NY 100-7518

LEADS:

CHICAGO (INFORMATION)

A copy of this report is being furnished the Chicago Office, inasmuch as that office has an investigative interest in this case.

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK Will continue to follow and report on the activities of the NCASF.

COVER PAGE

-H*-

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

Copy to:

2 - 108th INTC Group, NYC (RM)
1 - Naval Investigative Service Office, NYC(RM)
1 - Second OSI District, USAF, NYC (RM)

Report of:
Date:

WILLIAM H. BATTIS
7/6/66

Office: New York, New York

Field Office File #:

100-7518

Bureau File #: 100-146964

Title:

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN -
SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INCORPORATED

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

The NCASF is located in Suite 304, 156 Fifth Ave., NYC. Officers and members of the Board of Directors identified. Financial information set forth. A campus representative of NCASF spoke at 18 colleges from 2/66 to 4/66. NCASF Executive Director toured Midwest cities in order to determine if an exchange of workers with the US3R could be arranged. Testimonial dinner held for NCASF Executive Director, where he stated that the most important business of the NCASF now is concerning the war in Vietnam. The NCASF and "New World Review" have established a new library and research service. (U)

-P*-

Classified

Declassify on: OADR 8/20/94

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Classified
Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

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NY 100-7518

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DETAILS:

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The National Council of American - Soviet Friendship, Incorporated (NCASF) has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

I. LOCATION

The headquarters of the NCASF is located in Suite 304, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. The "New World Review" (NWR) occupies Suite 308, which is space adjacent to the NCASF and sublets this space from the NCASF.

[NY T-1
June 8, 1966]

(U)

A characterization of the NWR appears in the appendix of this report.

II. PROGRAM OF THE NCASF

The February 1, 1966 issue of "The Worker", page 3, contained an article captioned "Of American - Soviet Group", which stated that [redacted] in addressing guests at a banquet held in his honor for his [redacted] [redacted] stated that "Vietnam" was the most urgent business of the NCASF. He noted that [redacted] who was named last October as [redacted] would tour the country's campuses in furtherance of the Council's work for world peace. He stated that the immediate task of the NCASF was to promote exchange visits between the organized workers of the United States (US) and the USSR and that trade unions, together with the student movement, would constitute a powerful force for peace.

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"The Worker" is an east coast communist newspaper.

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[redacted] advised on June 29, 1950.

that [redacted] and that he met [redacted] at least once in an enlarged committee meeting of the CP around 1943, and for a time thereafter, [redacted] had been known to him as a Communist, such reports arising from [redacted] activity in certain Communist front organizations. [redacted] stated he had been told by [redacted] at that time, of [redacted] Communist affiliations, and that as late as 1945 [redacted] told [redacted] was a Communist. N.Y.

[redacted] attended a meeting of the [redacted] which was held on November 14, 1963, at the Finnish Hall, 125th Street and Lexington Avenue, New York, New York. At this meeting, [redacted] introduced [redacted] to those present as "our fine, courageous friend." [redacted] then gave a talk concerning the NCASF rally which was to be held at Carnegie Hall on November 20, 1963, and stated in part "....it is your responsibility, our responsibility, to do everything in our power, to use every avenue, so that Carnegie Hall is packed". (U)

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[NY T-2
December 4, 1963] (U)

[redacted]
The March 1965 issue of the NWR, pages 20-26, contains an article entitled "Siberian Encounter," [redacted] This article describes [redacted] and stated [redacted] she was then attending [redacted] was in her second year there and was doing post-graduate work.

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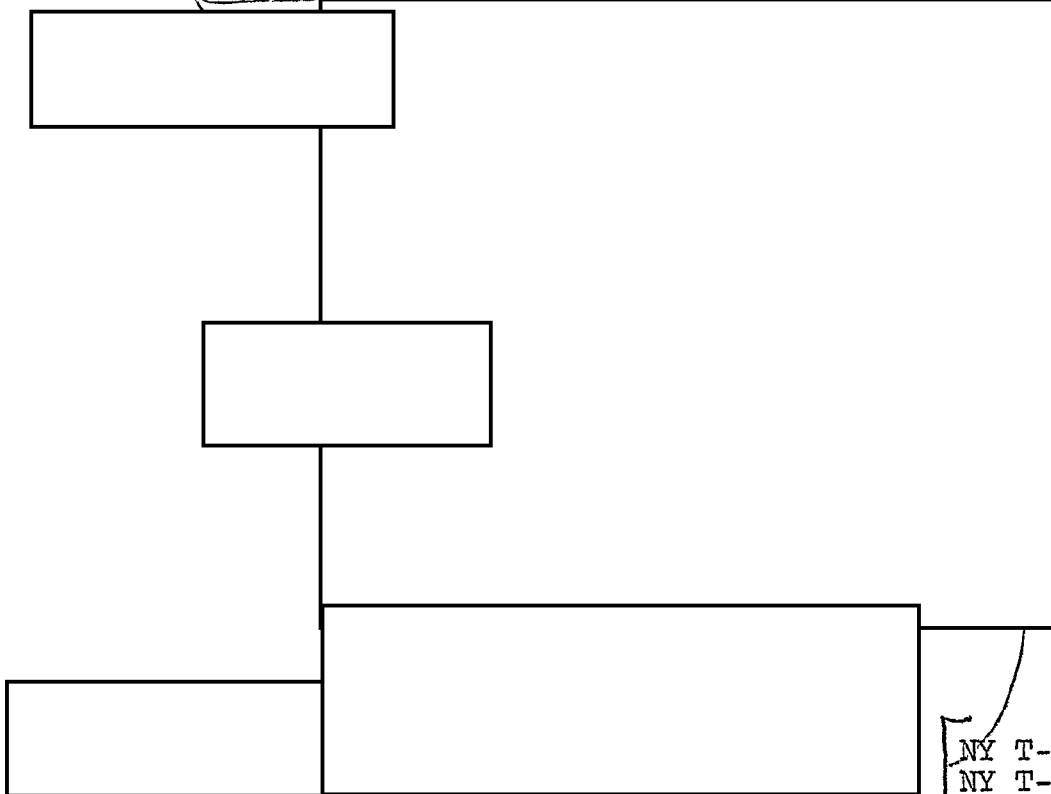
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[redacted]
In June 1965, [redacted] was active in
the financial affairs of the CP, USA. ~~(U)~~

[NY T-3
June 2, 1965] ~~(U)~~

III. OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The letterhead of the NCASF used on
April 29, 1966, included the following officers and
members of the Board of Directors of the NCASF:



N.Y.
[NY T-4; May 2, 1966
NY T-5; May 5, 1966
NY T-6; May 11, 1966] ~~(U)~~

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[redacted] - SF
On an unknown date, [redacted] listed [redacted] N.Y.
[redacted] as a CP, USA member with whom she
had associated. ~~(U)~~

[NY T-7
February 25, 1955] ~~(U)~~

This source furnished documents on February 25,
1955, which reflected that [redacted] joined
the CP in [redacted] and that
[redacted] held positions as CP Branch Secretary
and as Branch Organizational Secretary. ~~(U)~~

[NY T-8
February 25, 1955] ~~(U)~~

Honorable [redacted]

[redacted] is not a CP member, but is
strongly sympathetic to the CP. [redacted] has
been known to be a generous contributor to the
CP and has been contacted by CP officials
throughout the years. ~~(U)~~

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[NY T-9
December 1964
March 1965] ~~(U)~~

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] who, at the time of his [redacted]
[redacted] the New York State
CP Review Commission, advised on April 5, 1951,
that [redacted] had played a leading role
in the 1945 New York State Convention of the CP.

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[REDACTED]

On September 12, 1960, [REDACTED] Deputy Clerk, United States Supreme Court, made available to Special Agent (SA) O. MICHAEL SMASAL, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), a photostat of a "brief for amici curiae," submitted to the Supreme Court of the US on September 10, 1960, in the case of the CP, USA, Petitioner versus Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB), Respondent. This brief is based upon the claim that the Internal Security Act of 1950 is unconstitutional. The introduction to the brief states that the persons who have affixed their signatures are of the profound conviction that it is their liberties, and not just those of the CP, USA, on which the court is being asked to rule. Therefore, the signers desire to present the evils of the Internal Security Act of 1950 from the point of view of non-Communists. Three of the names affixed to this brief were those of

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is the Minister of the [REDACTED] and has been so engaged since 1948. The premises of the Church have been utilized for meetings by CP members and sympathizers over a period of years. Speakers and lecturers at the Church frequently expound Communist causes or follow the CP line, and these speakers appear with the permission and encouragement of [REDACTED] who, himself, has been connected with numerous Communist front organizations and activities over the years.

[NY T-10
May 4, 1965] ~~(U)~~

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On September 12, 1951, [redacted] appeared before an Executive Session of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) in Los Angeles, at which time he refused to answer all questions concerning any past CP affiliation or any affiliation with other organizations on the grounds of possible self-incrimination and violation of his privilege under the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution. He attempted to read, however, a prepared statement criticizing the HCUA.

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[NY T-11
September 15, 1951] ~~(U)~~

[redacted]
[redacted] was a member of the Shore Branch of the New Jersey CP as of February, 1944. ~~X4~~ (U)

[NY T-12
April 21, 1944] ~~(U)~~

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[redacted]
"The Evening Star", a Washington, D.C., newspaper, in the issue of June 18, 1959, carried an article stating Chairman [redacted] of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee issued a statement calling [redacted] a writer and publisher of [redacted] California, a leading United States Communist who specialized in anti-American and pro-Russian propaganda. The statement was based on testimony given by [redacted] at a public hearing in Washington on September 23, 1958. The article stated that [redacted] invoked the Fifth Amendment when questioned about CP membership.

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[redacted]
[redacted] a well-known artist and writer, in his autobiography [redacted] published in 1955, deplors the fact that his name is listed as affiliated with only 85 groups on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations.

[redacted]
On October 18, 1960, [redacted] was interviewed, at which time he denied membership in the NCA3F, but stated he was aware of [redacted] activity in that organization and stated that he was in complete accord with the thinking of the NCA3F in regard to cementing better relations between the USSR and the US. [redacted] denied having any knowledge of CP, USA, activity, but stated he did not think there was more than 10,000 CP members in the US and he could not see how they could be considered a threat to the US. He stated he felt that the FBI could better utilize its time by investigating criminal matters.

SAs, FBI
October 18, 1960

[redacted] has been observed on several occasions entering the offices of the NCA3F at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, since June 1964. On April 28, 1965, he was observed assorting papers in the offices of the NCA3F. ~~C~~

[NY T-13
April 29, 1965] ~~C~~

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[redacted]
[redacted] was among those who attended a New York County CP membership meeting which was held on January 27, 1960, at Academy Hall, New York City.

[redacted]
A member of the CP from 1946 to 1949 and from September 1955, to September 1962 April 27, 1960

[redacted] also known as

[redacted] attended eight meetings of the Northeast Club, 24th Congressional District, Southern California District CP from February 27, 1961, through November 16, 1961. (U)

NY T-14
March 8, 1961 through
December 5, 1961 (U)

Reverend [redacted]

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[redacted] previously mentioned, advised SA WILLIAM McCARTHY on February 5, 1948, that [redacted] had never held a CP card to his knowledge. [redacted] stated that in [redacted]

[redacted] discuss with him the possibility of his writing for the Communist press and to discuss [redacted] attitude toward the entire CP program. [redacted] stated that prior to his interview with [redacted] he was advised by a member of the Political Committee that [redacted] was under CP discipline.

[redacted] stated that he visited [redacted] at [redacted] in Brooklyn, and discussed with him the possibility of his writing for the "Daily Worker." [redacted] agreed to write for the "Daily Worker" and did write an article on the Archbishop of New York.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

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[redacted]
[redacted] a self-admitted CP N.Y.
member from 1951 to 1954, advised that she knew
[redacted] to be a CP member sometime during
the above mentioned period.

[redacted]
On January 3, 1958, [redacted] N.Y.
[redacted] advised that from
1944 to 1948, CP meetings were held at the home
of [redacted]. He stated that to his
knowledge, [redacted] was never allowed to become
a CP member because of [redacted]
in a large capitalistic enterprise. [redacted]
stated that [redacted] was at that time
completely in favor of Russia and Communism,
and violently opposed the US and the US form
of government. He stated that he believed her
capable of any kind of espionage against the US.

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[redacted]
On page 9 of the December 11, 1960 issue of
"The Worker" is an article entitled "Artist's
Camera in Socialist Lands" which reports that
[redacted] N.Y.
[redacted] lectured a group in New York City, on [redacted]
[redacted] According to the article, [redacted]
told of his visit to the Soviet Union, Russia,
Bulgaria and East Germany and supplemented his
lectures with photographic slides procured during
the trip. [redacted] repeatedly said he found no
"Iron Curtain" in his journey with camera and
sketch book through Socialist lands and stated
that he had received favorable treatment everywhere.

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[redacted]
On March 27, 1953, [redacted] was interviewed by
SAs DARWIN E. THORNTON and NICHOLAS J. PURCHIA.
During the course of this interview he stated
that he was at that time [redacted]

[redacted] He stated further that
he did not see why the Government should be
interested in the NCASF since, as far as he
knew, the NCASF was an "open and public
organization" which, like himself, was only
interested in "peace and American - Soviet
friendship". During the interview, he stated
that "if the US were attacked by a foreign
government I would defend the US". He said
this would include defending against an attack
by the Soviet Union. He said that he was not
a member of the CP and never had been one.

[redacted]
As of May 1965, [redacted] was a member
of the District Peace Commission of the
Northern California District CP. (U)

[NY T-15
May 28, 1965] (U)

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[redacted]
On July 5, 1950 [redacted] stated that
[redacted] was a trusted Communist. He
said that he had met with her as a leading
member of the CP and that these meetings took
place at CP Headquarters. According to
[redacted] specific assignment was
to extend the influence of pro-Sovietism in the
US.

The masthead of the May 1966 issue of the NWR
listed [redacted] of that publication.

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Reverend [redacted]

[redacted] advised on June 26, 1950, that he had known Reverend [redacted] for many years and that [redacted] participated in closed CP meetings prior to October 1945.

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[redacted]
On June 4, 1962, [redacted] a self-admitted former member of the CP who has furnished information to the US Government, testified before the HCUA sitting in Washington, D.C. Pages 68 and 69 of the official transcript reflect [redacted] testimony that [redacted] was known to her as a CP member who was active in the CP from 1948 to the middle 1950's. [redacted] testified that she attended closed CP meetings at which [redacted] was present.

Pages 190-201 of the official transcript of testimony taken by the HCUA during the hearings held on June 5, 1962, at Washington, D.C., reflect that [redacted] was called to testify before the HCUA on that date. During her testimony, [redacted] furnished no information other than her name and address. In response to other questions by committee counsel, [redacted] invoked the privilege granted by the First and Fifth Amendment to the US Constitution.

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[redacted]
During the early 1940's, [redacted] was a member-at-large of the CP of Illinois. [redacted] was in Russia in [redacted] where he had gone to discuss the treatment of the Jews and to discuss Jewish culture in the USSR with the leadership of the Soviet Union. (U)

NY T-16
November 5, 1958 (U)

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On August 15, 1963, the "Chicago Tribune", a newspaper published daily at Chicago, Illinois, contained a letter to the Editor from [redacted] the Chicago Council of American - Soviet Friendship, which reads in part as follows:

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"[redacted] the Chicago Council, American - Soviet Friendship for twelve years and [redacted] I have constantly worked for better understanding, tourism, trade, and cultural exchange programs between the US and US3R. Russia has always been our friend. I see no reason why this friendship cannot mutually help the whole world".

A characterization of the Chicago Council of American - Soviet Relations, formerly known as the Chicago Council of American - Soviet Friendship, is attached hereto.

IV. FINANCES

[From December 3, 1965, to June 3, 1966, NY T-127C (U)] made available bank balances and information pertaining to checks issued by the NCASF, which were charged against the NCASF bank account, maintained at the Amalgamated Bank of New York, 11-15 Union Square, New York, New York. The following pertinent information is set forth:

<u>Check #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Amount</u>
----------------	-------------	--------------	---------------

[redacted]	The balance of this account as of November 30, \$292.92.		
	December 8, 1965	[redacted]	\$500.00

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NY 100-7518

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The balance of this account as of December 31, 1965 was \$9.08.

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<u>Check #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Amount</u>
	January 15, 1966	NWR	\$200.00
	January 7, 1966	NWR	300.00
	January 21, 1966	[redacted] Anniversary Committee (see appendix V, B of this report)	250.00
	January 28, 1966	[redacted] Anniversary Committee	1,095.00

The balance of this account as of January 31, 1966 was \$1,237.52.

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	February 10, 1966	[redacted] Anniversary Committee	1,278.00
	February 14, 1966	[redacted] Anniversary Committee	5,000.00
	February 11, 1966	Prompt Press (see appendix)	600.00
	February 11, 1966	[redacted]	165.00
	February 15, 1966	[redacted]	500.00
	February 10, 1966	[redacted]	500.00
	February 23, 1966	Prompt Press	980.00
	February 23, 1966	[redacted]	500.00
	February 23, 1966	[redacted]	500.00

The balance of this account as of February 28, 1966 was \$975.63.

The balance of this account as of March 31, 1966, was \$170.85.

The balance of this account as of April 30, 1966, was \$377.59.

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<u>Check #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Amount</u>
[redacted]	May 6, 1966	Cash (endorsed by [redacted])	\$195.12
	May 4, 1966	NWR	102.76
	May 27, 1966	Cash (endorsed by [redacted])	192.62
		[redacted] (for payroll)	

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The balance of this account as of May 31, 1966,
was \$611.23.

[redacted] are characterized
in the appendix section of this report under the
heading "Liberty Book Club".

SI

As of March 26, 1963 [redacted] was a
member of the CP, USA.

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[NY T-5
March 26, 1963] ~~(U)~~

A characterization of the UE is contained in
the appendix section of this report.

In early January 1964 [redacted] was
in contact with [redacted] at which time
[redacted] congratulated [redacted] on the publication
of his book. [redacted] was to meet with [redacted]
sometime in January 1964. ~~(U)~~

~~SECRET~~

[NY T-18
January 3, 1964] ~~(U)~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-7518

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As of July 12, 1963, [redacted] was
[redacted] of the CP, USA. ~~U~~ (U)

[NY T-3
July 12, 1963] ~~C~~ (U)

[redacted] ST
Records of the Board of Elections, Borough of
Brooklyn, New York, reflect that [redacted]
registered as a member of the CP for the general
elections of 1936.

[redacted] was contacted on March 23,
1957, by SAs of the FBI. Upon learning the
identities of the Agents, she stated "I have
nothing to say".

The following sources on the dates indicated
advised that the NCA3F was listed as payee on the following
described checks:

<u>Check #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Maker</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Source and Date Received</u>
[redacted]	November 3, 1965	Jewish Cultural Clubs and Societies (JCC3) (see appendix)	\$40.00	NY T-19 November 30, 1965 (U)
	December 8, 1965	NWR	500.00	C NY T-17 January 5, 1966 C (U)
	December 8, 1965	NWR	247.50	NY T-17 January 5, 1966
	January 20, 1966	JCC3	10.00	NY T-20 February 3, 1966

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<u>Check #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Maker</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Source and Date Received</u>	
[redacted]	January 7, 1966	NWR	\$247.50	NY T-17 February 3, 1966	b6 b7C
	January 26, 1966	[redacted]	25.00	NY T-17 February 3, 1966	
	January 31, 1966	"National Guardian" also known as Weekly Guardian Associates (see appendix)	50.00	NY T-17 March 3, 1966	(U)
	February 4, 1966	[redacted]	5,000.00	NY T-21 March 4, 1966	
	January 27, 1966	Aiton Tours, Incorporated (see appendix)	50.00	NY T-22 March 2, 1966	

[redacted]

N.Y.

On September 28, 1953, [redacted] testified before the US Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations. In this testimony, [redacted] stated that [redacted] CP in the US had referred to [redacted] as one of the [redacted] of the CP because [redacted] was always ready to cooperate with any communist front or communist cause. [redacted] made this reference to a National Committee meeting of the CP in the early 1940's. [redacted] also testified that [redacted] was a member of the CP [redacted]

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~ (U)

[redacted] is a practicing attorney in the New York City area. He was formerly employed by the [redacted] the registered [redacted] in the US, in a legal capacity, and he continues to represent [redacted]

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-7513

this agency from time to time. [redacted]
has represented current and former members of
the CP before Congressional committees, and in
the courts, and has served as a [redacted]
[redacted] He has described himself as favoring
strict adherence to Marxist - Leninist doctrines
and has actively participated in the solicitation
of a fund to promote Marxist study and research. ~~AS~~ (U)

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NY T-23 and
NY T-24
During 1957 and
1958 ~~C~~ (U)

NY T-3
March 1958 ~~C~~ (U)

A review of the [redacted] Anniversary Committee
account located at the Amalgamated Bank of New York, 11-15
Union Square, New York City, reflected the account was opened
as a regular checking account on November 23, 1965. The
mailing address was in care of [redacted]

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[redacted] The balance of the account as of February 16,
1966, was [redacted] Resolutions for the account, dated
November 11, 1965, reflected the following individuals as
officers of this Committee:

ABBOTT SIMON

Chairman

NY T-17
February 16, 1966 ~~C~~ (U)

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[redacted]
A fund raising affair for the Upper West Side
Du Bois Club was held at [redacted]
[redacted] on February 28, 1965. [redacted]
[redacted] was present at this affair and acted as
[redacted] for the group. ~~C~~ (U)

[NY T-25
March 9, 1965] ~~C~~ (U)

A characterization of the Du Bois Clubs of
America is contained in the appendix section
of this report.

[redacted]
[redacted] is on the mailing list of the National
Committee to Abolish the House Un-American
Activities Committee (NCAHUAC). ~~C~~ (U)

[NY T-26
June 10, 1963] ~~C~~ (U)

In June 1963, it was learned that [redacted]
will contribute [redacted] a month to the New York
Council to Abolish the House Un-American
Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC). ~~C~~ (U)

[NY T-27
June 19, 1963] ~~C~~ (U)

Characterizations of the NCAHUAC and the
NYCAHUAC are attached hereto.

ABBOTT SIMON

On January 29, 1964, it was learned that
ABBOTT SIMON had recently been contacted
about contributing to the CP, USA, and that
SIMON appeared to be mad at the CP. During
the contact, SIMON indicated that there were
many disillusioned people who formerly donated ~~C~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

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(U)

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to the Party, but no longer do so because of a lack of confidence in the CP. SIMON said he does not donate to the Party on a regular basis, but does contribute to separate and distinct Party front organizations. ~~(U)~~

[NY T-28
January 30, 1964] ~~(U)~~

[From March 3, 1966 to June 3, 1966, NY T-17] ~~(U)~~
made available bank balances and information pertaining to checks issued by the [redacted] Anniversary Committee, which were charged against that bank account, which is maintained at the Amalgamated Bank of New York, 11-15 Union Square, New York City. The following pertinent information is set forth.

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<u>Check #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Amount</u>
[redacted]	February 1, 1966	NCASF	\$350.00
	January 31, 1966	"The Worker"	34.00
	February 8, 1966	NCASF	7,500.00 (proceeds of funds raised)
	February 9, 1966	[redacted]	750.00 (repayment of loan)
	February 11, 1966	NCASF	5,000.00
	February 8, 1966	[redacted]	500.00
	February 21, 1966	NCASF	3,500.00

The balance of this account as of February 28, 1966 was \$1,039.83.

The balance of this account as of March 31, 1966 was \$1,005.62.

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-7518

~~SECRET~~

<u>Check #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Amount</u>
[redacted]	March 31, 1966	NCA3F	\$300.00
	March 31, 1966	Prompt Press	630.00
	April 22, 1966	NCA3F	500.00

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The balance of this account as of April 30, 1966 was \$93.68.

The balance of this account as of May 31, 1966 was \$95.56.

The following sources on the dates indicated advised that the [redacted] Anniversary Committee [redacted] Treasurer was listed as payee on the following described checks:

<u>Check #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Maker</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Source and Date Received</u>
[redacted]	January 20, 1966	Committee to Secure Justice for [redacted] (see appendix)	\$10.00	NY T-29 January 28, 1966
	January 21, 1966	Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties (CCCL) (see appendix)	60.00	NY T-17 February 3, 1966
	January 24, 1966	[redacted]	100.00	NY T-30 February 5, 1966
	January 21, 1966	[redacted]	100.00	NY T-31 February 15, 1966
	January 24, 1966	Morning Freiheit (see appendix)	10.00	NY T-32 March 2, 1966
	January 24, 1966	[redacted] Defense Committee (see appendix)	10.00	NY T-17 March 3, 1966

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(U)

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[redacted] SF
In 1956, a source learned from an individual who was then engaged on a part-time basis in [redacted] the National Reserve Fund of the CP, USA that [redacted] was then an important contributor to that fund. (S) (U)

[NY T-3
March 23, 1956] (U)

[redacted] N.Y.
As of early 1962, the CP, USA dealt with [redacted] in regard to certain matters, and it is known that he was treated as a Party member. (S) (U)

[NY T-16
March 14, 1962] (U)

(U) [NY T-17] From December 3, 1965 to June 3, 1966, made available bank balances and information pertaining to checks issued by the [redacted] Special Account, which were charged against this account, which is maintained at the Amalgamated Bank of New York, 11-15 Union Square, New York City. The following pertinent information is set forth:

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<u>Check #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Amount</u>
[redacted]	November 15, 1965	[redacted]	\$25.00

The balance of this account as of November 30, 1965 was \$76.95.

The balance of this account as of December 31, 1965 was \$57.81.

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NY 100-7518

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<u>Check #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Amount</u>
[REDACTED]	December 21, 1965	[REDACTED]	\$25.00
	December 28, 1965	NCA3F	250.00
	January 12, 1966	NCA3F	150.00
	January 17, 1966	NCA3F	100.00
	January 27, 1966	NCA3F	100.00

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The balance of this account as of January 31, 1966 was \$64.93.

The balance of this account as of February 28, 1966 was \$257.35.

The balance of this account as of March 31, 1966 was \$17.49.

The balance of this account as of April 30, 1966 was \$53.15.

The balance of this account as of May 31, 1966 was \$77.19.

[REDACTED]

Source furnished information which stated that [REDACTED] was a student [REDACTED] in the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of New York.

[NY T-5
November 4, 1965]

(U)

THE ABOVE INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [NY T-17, NY T-19, THROUGH NY T-22, AND NY T-29 THROUGH NY T-32 MUST] NOT BE MADE PUBLIC EXCEPT IN THE USUAL PROCEEDINGS FOLLOWING THE ISSUANCE OF A SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM.

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NY 100-7518

The above sources no longer have custody of the basic documents from which the check information was obtained.

The proper individuals to subpoena regarding the information furnished by the above sources are listed as follows:

<u>Source</u>
NY T-17
NY T-19
(U) NY T-20 (U)
NY T-21
NY T-22

Person to Subpoena

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NY 100-7518

NY T-29
NY T-30
(U) ~~C~~
NY T-31
NY T-32
(U) ~~C~~

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V. ACTIVITIES

A. Implementation of the NCASF Program

On February 24, 1966, [redacted] of the NCASF spoke in the [redacted] Wayne State University (WSU), Detroit, Michigan. Her speech was mainly concerned with [redacted] Moscow University, Moscow, USSR, and she showed slides taken by her [redacted] Moscow University. She also commented on the student exchange program between the governments of the US and USSR. Her appearance at WSU was sponsored by the [redacted] a recognized campus organization at WSU.

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[NY T-33
February 25, 1966] ~~C~~ (U)

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NY 100-7518

[redacted] of the NCAAF was to appear in Duluth, Minnesota, and Superior, Wisconsin, during the weekend of April 2 and 3, 1966, and was desirous of appearing before college groups at the University of Minnesota, and Superior State Teachers College. ~~(C)~~ (U)

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[NY T-34
March 29, 1966] ~~(C)~~ (U)

On April 19, 1966, [redacted] appeared at the New York Headquarters of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of New York, 160 Fifth Avenue, New York City, with a handful of pamphlets from the NCAAF, which identified her as a [redacted] the NCAAF. The pamphlet was captioned "A Program for American Youth and Students to Promote Understanding and Friendship Between the Young People of the United States and the Soviet Union". The above pamphlet stated that vacation tours to the Soviet Union can be facilitated by the NCAAF through SPUTNIK, the Soviet youth travel organization. ~~(C)~~ (U)

[NY T-35
April 21, 1966] ~~(C)~~ (U)

[redacted] the NCAAF, spoke at 18 colleges from February 1966 to April 1966, and had audiences averaging approximately 20 people. Several student groups at different campuses wanted to set up different types of exchanges with a Soviet university, such as exchanges of academic exhibits and school newspapers. ~~(C)~~ (U)

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[NY T-3
May 1966] ~~(C)~~ (U)

In May 1966, [redacted] an official of the NCAAF, gave a current CP member a copy of a pamphlet by [redacted] entitled "A Visit to the Soviet Trade Unions". ~~(C)~~ (U)

[NY T-36
June 3, 1966] ~~(C)~~ (U)

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NY 100-7518

In May 1966, [] of the NCA3F toured Midwest cities, meeting with persons interested in the labor movement, in order to determine if an exchange of workers with the USSR could be arranged, and if it would be worth the effort and expense to arrange such an exchange. (U)

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[NY T-36
June 3, 1966] (U)

B. Testimonial Dinner Held for
NCA3F Executive Director in
January 1966

The January 15, 1966 issue of the "National Guardian" page 11, contained an advertisement announcing a testimonial dinner to [] to be held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on January 26, 1966, to celebrate []

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[] The advertisement stated reservations at \$10.00 per person can be obtained through the [] Anniversary Committee, Room 512, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Page 12 of the January 15, 1966 issue of the "National Guardian" contained an article by [] the "National Guardian", which stated that the following individuals would speak at the dinner to be held in honor of [] on January 26, 1966:

ANATOLIY F. DOBRYNIN, Soviet Ambassador
to the US.

[] the Student Non-
Violent Coordinating Committee

[] an Ohio industrialist

ABBOTT SIMON, an attorney long active in
the peace movement

[] who will be []

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NY 100-7518

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[redacted]
[redacted] the CP in Ohio,
was heard to refer to [redacted] as a person
having a "progressive history from many years
ago, but was not a communist". ~~(U)~~

[NY T-37

June 7, 1963] ~~(U)~~

Source furnished an announcement of a dinner
to be held on January 26, 1966, in the Grand Ballroom
Hotel Astor, New York City, in tribute to [redacted]

[redacted] This announcement set forth the following
individuals as head of the committee planning the tribute
to [redacted] ~~(U)~~

[redacted] Sponsors Committee

N.Y.
ABBOTT SIMON, Chairman, Arrangements Committee ~~(U)~~

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[NY T-38

January 26, 1966] ~~(U)~~

[redacted] made plans for a table of
people for a dinner to be held by the NCA3F on January 26,
1966. ~~(U)~~

[NY T-27

January 26, 1966] ~~(U)~~

N.Y.
[redacted] is a member of the National
Committee of the CP, USA. ~~(U)~~

[NY T-25

June 4, 1965] ~~(U)~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-7518

On January 26, 1966, SAs of the FBI were in attendance at a testimonial dinner to [redacted] which was held in the Grand Ballroom, Hotel Astor, New York City. The affair was held to celebrate [redacted] and was attended by approximately 850 people.

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After the dinner was served, [redacted] who was identified as [redacted] and a member of the NCA3F since its foundation in 1943, opened the meeting with a message from [redacted] message stated his regrets for not being able to attend the tribute to [redacted] and stated "to honor [redacted] was to honor America". [redacted] stated the best tribute that can be paid to [redacted] is to work for peace.

[redacted] introduced [redacted] as [redacted] of the evening, as [redacted] the NCA3F, and as a person who could easily qualify to be President of the US. [redacted] stated the ideal of understanding between the US and the USSR is as important today as it was twenty years ago. He stated the NCA3F was founded on the policies of President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT and that his death robbed the NCA3F of its progress. He stated that President TRUMAN started the "Cold War" and that the current policies of the US could lead this country into another world war. [redacted] stated he dreamed of the day when there would be complete cooperation between the US and the USSR. *N.Y.*

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[redacted] introduced [redacted] as a militant civil rights leader [redacted] the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). [redacted] stated he was happy to pay tribute to [redacted] on this occasion. He stated that all the people that he [redacted] works with in the civil rights movement desire peace and referred to his recent statement denouncing the role of the US in Vietnam. *N.Y.*

~~SECRET~~

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NY 100-7518

[] next introduced ABBOTT SIMON as an attorney and businessman, with a long association with the NCAAF. SIMON stated that the best tribute to be paid to [] is to "give of ourselves" in order for the NCAAF to carry on the work of [] for the next twenty years. SIMON proceeded with a collection speech, stating that money was needed immediately for the NCAAF to bring a better understanding of youth and labor between the US and the USSR. Approximately \$6,000.00 was collected in cash and pledges.

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The next speaker [] was introduced as an Ohio industrialist. [] and as an advocate of expanded East-West trade relations. [] stated he had been to the Soviet Union six times and espoused trade between the US and USSR. He stated the two greatest men of the century were NIKOLAI LENIN and FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT. He stated there will be a day when we will negotiate our difficulties in Vietnam and not run a "McNAMARA war." He said that if we will get off the offensive, we will think our way into a better society.

ANATOLIY DOBRYNIN, Ambassador to the USSR, was introduced as the next speaker. DOBRYNIN expressed warmest congratulations to [] for his constant effort to achieve better understanding between the USSR and the US. He stated he would like to call [] "distinguished good-will ambassador" and wished him best wishes for good health and continuation of his work for another twenty years.

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[] gave the last speech and stated it was good to be on the receiving end of "your tribute". He stated the most urgent business of the NCAAF now is concerning the war in Vietnam. He stated the policies of the US must be removed from war to peace. He stated that normal living "for you and me" must give way to all action for peace, and appealed for a deeper commitment to peace than ever before.

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NY 100-7518

Source [redacted] attended the testimonial dinner for [redacted] which was held on January 26, 1966, and furnished substantially the same information concerning this affair as set forth above.

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[NY T-39
January 27, 1966] ~~(U)~~

Afton Tours purchased 10 tickets for the dinner sponsored by the NCA3F which was held on January 26, 1966, at the Hotel Astor, New York City. ~~(U)~~

[NY T-40
February 9, 1966] ~~(U)~~

The NCA3F no longer rents Room 512, at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This room was used temporarily for several months by the NCA3F, for the [redacted] Anniversary Committee.

[NY T-1
February 21, 1966] ~~(U)~~

The NCA3F circular letter dated March 28, 1966, stated that the generous giving of the dinner guests, mainly from New York, and a fair number of individuals across the country to whom the [redacted] Anniversary Committee appealed, made it possible to place in [redacted] hands a large enough fund to give the NCA3F a new start in expanding its vitally important program. The letter urged those who have not contributed to do so now in order to help the NCA3F put forward the following challenging program: ~~(U)~~

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- (1) to bring students of the US and the Soviet Union together.
- (2) to build understanding between the workers in the two countries.
- (3) to strengthen efforts to end the war in Vietnam.

[NY T-4
April 14, 1966
NY T-6
April 19, 1966] ~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-7518

The NCA3F reprinted in pamphlet form, a section of the March 1966 issue of the NWR entitled "Two Decades in the Service of International Friendship and Peace: an Observance of the [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] This pamphlet gave an account of the tribute to [REDACTED] which was held at the Hotel Astor, Grand Ballroom, on January 26, 1966, and stated that the staff of the NWR was gratified to have a part in the arrangements of that occasion. (U)

[NY T-4
April 14, 1966
NY T-6
April 19, 1966
NY T-5
May 5, 1966] (U)

C. Library and Research Service of
NCA3F and "New World Review"

The May 1966 issue of "American - Soviet Facts", a publication of the NCA3F, states that the NCA3F and the NWR were establishing a new Library and Research Service for students, educators, editors, writers, peace workers, and others interested in factual material on the USSR, concerned with American - Soviet relationships, and there bearing on international issues and the war in Vietnam. The issue stated that the combined resources of the NCA3F and NWR in books, pamphlets, documents, periodicals, scholarly studies, special reports, official statements collected over many years, and a remarkable file of newspaper and magazine clippings, dating back to 1939-1940, photographic exhibits and documentary films, represent a unique concentration of special materials which will be made available to anyone at the Library Research Service, Suite 308, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

[NY T-4
June 10, 1966
NY T-6
June 17, 1966] (U)

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D. Miscellaneous

A form letter solicitation dated November 30, 1965, was received at the US Naval Academy from the NCA3F, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The solicitation suggests canvassing of medical interests throughout the US and promotion of Soviet health propaganda. Films and photographic exhibits of the USSR were offered for rental.

[redacted]
Captain, US Navy
[redacted]

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District Intelligence Office
Naval District,
Washington, D.C.
December 1965

By letter dated January 26, 1966, the NCA3F announced the first showing in the US of two new Soviet films - 1965 Moscow Film Festival prize winners. The letter solicited an order for tickets at \$2.50 each, which would allow the NCA3F a profit "to get on with its important work for peace". ~~C~~ (U)

[redacted]
NY T-4
January 27, 1966
NY T-41
February 2, 1966
NY T-5
February 4, 1966
[redacted] ~~C~~ (U)

By letter dated April 29, 1966, the NCA3F announced the premiere showing of the Russian film "The Garnet Bracelet", to be shown on May 26, 1966, at the Regency Theater, in New York City. The letter solicited an order for tickets at \$2.50 each, and stated that the NCA3F would make a fair profit for its work. ~~C~~ (U)

[redacted]
NY T-4
May 2, 1966
NY T-5
May 5, 1966
NY T-6
May 11, 1966
[redacted] ~~C~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-7518

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In June 1966, the NCA3F circulated a leaflet which announced an NCA3F sponsored tour for September - October 1966. The leaflet stated that the NCA3F sponsored group would have unusual opportunities to meet Soviet citizens in Kiev, Moscow, and Leningrad. (U)

NY T-4
June 10, 1966
NY T-6
June 17, 1966

(U)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~1.APPENDIXAFTON TOURS, INCORPORATED

Records of the Foreign Agents Registration Section (FARS), Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., reflect that [redacted] registered Package Express and Travel Agency, Incorporated, Brooklyn, New York, on February 24, 1958, as an agent of Intourist Limited, Moscow, USSR. The purpose of the business was given as transmitting parcels to citizens of the USSR. [redacted] named Afton Tours, Incorporated, 1776 Broadway, New York City, as a branch of Package Express and Travel Agency.

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FARS records reflect further that Afton Tours was registered individually as an Intourist agent from May 1, 1959, to December 24, 1960, when the registration was terminated by action of the FARS. Package Express and Travel Agency, as of August 7, 1964, continues to be registered with the FARS.

A source advised during the fall of 1964, that Afton Tours continues to operate from 1776 Broadway, New York City, and that the bulk of its business consists of arranging tours for groups and individuals to the USSR. According to the source, most of Afton Tours' group tours are sponsored by Communist front organizations. In addition, the source stated that nationally known Communist Party leaders have used Afton Tours for both domestic and foreign travel.

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[redacted]
[redacted] testimony before the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee on November 2, 1953, by [redacted]

The 1964-65 New York City Telephone Directory lists Afton Tours, 1776 Broadway.

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1.

APPENDIX

CHICAGO COUNCIL OF AMERICAN SOVIET
RELATIONS, Formerly known as Chicago
Council of American-Soviet Friendship

EDWIN GORDON FOX, 7147 Jeffrey Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, (now deceased) made available in January, 1954, the "First Annual Report CCASF," an undated publication which stated that the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship (CCASF) was incorporated in July, 1943. This document stated, "The Council's affiliation with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF) was validated August 11, (1943). The present name was adopted to conform to standard national practice. It should be noted, however, that the Chicago Council is entirely autonomous; the government of its affairs rests exclusively in the hands of its Chicago Executive Board."

On April 8, 1965, a source furnished information to the effect that as of March 11, 1965, this organization would be known as the Chicago Council of American Soviet Relations (CCASR), and receive its mail through Post Office Box 4118, Merchandise Mart Station, Chicago, Illinois. [redacted] continued to be listed as [redacted] of the new organization.

On November 5, 1958, a second source advised that in the early 1940s, [redacted] was a member-at-large of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. [redacted] was in Russia in November, 1958, where he had gone to discuss the treatment of Jews and to discuss Jewish culture in the USSR with the leadership of the Soviet Union.

A third source advised on November 30, 1964, that as of November, 1964, the letterhead of the NCASF listed [redacted] as a [redacted]

During April, 1965, a fourth source advised that [redacted] has arbitrarily dissolved the Board of Directors [redacted] and is maintaining existing records of the organization at his residence, [redacted]. The aims and purposes of this organization continue to be to work for peaceful coexistence and friendship with the USSR. While it claims to be an autonomous organization, its program follows the NCASF and it is in frequent contact with the NCASF.

The NCASF has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX1.CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES~~SECRET~~

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties:

"CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL
LIBERTIES (NEW YORK CITY)

"1. 'On the basis of its investigations and hearings to date, the committee concludes that the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and a coordinating and organizing group in support thereof, titled the "Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties," are Communist fronts. Created, dominated, and controlled by members and officials of the Communist Party, the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties were organized as propaganda devices for the conduct of "mass activity" in support of the avowed objective of "reversal or nonapplication" of the Supreme Court decisions of June 5, 1961, which upheld the constitutionality of the registration and disclosure provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 as applied to the Communist Party, and the Smith Act membership clause making punishable active and purposive membership in the Communist Party.

'* * * The long-range objective of the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties is to serve as the vehicle for concealed Communist participation in, and direction of, propaganda and agitational activities aimed to nullify the Internal Security and Smith Acts.'

'* * * Committee investigation disclosed that the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties was formed on or about June 12, 1961 * * *.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report and Hearings on Manipulation of Public Opinion by Organizations Under Concealed Control of the Communist Party (National Assembly for Democratic Rights and Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties), House Report 1282, Part 1, October 2 and 3, 1961, pp. 137, 143 and 144.)"

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APPENDIX

1.

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR [REDACTED]

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"Following the execution of atomic spies ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon [REDACTED] The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg - [REDACTED] Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and 'then the National Committee to Secure Justice for [REDACTED] in the Rosenberg Case'..."

("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for [REDACTED] appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company on April 6, 1965, lists the "Committee to Secure Justice for [REDACTED] as being located at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

~~SECRET~~

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1. APPENDIX

THE [REDACTED]
DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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A source advised on March 27, 1962, that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Communist Party, United States of America
(CPUSA), stated on March 26, 1962, that the Party will form
a new committee known as the [REDACTED]
Defense Committee [REDACTED] The purpose of this committee
is to raise \$100,000 for the defense of [REDACTED]

A second source on March 23, 1965, advised that
the [REDACTED] is located in Room 1225, 22 East 17th Street, New
York, New York.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] indicted by the Federal
Grand Jury, Washington, D.C., on March 15,
1962, charging them with violations of

[REDACTED]

The indictment against [REDACTED] was dismissed
October 9, 1964, in the United States
District Court for the District of Columbia.

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APPENDIX

1.

JEWISH CULTURAL CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

A source advised on April 27, 1954, that [REDACTED]

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the Jewish People's Fraternal Order (JPFO), Jewish nationality section of the International Workers Order (IWO) had established a committee at 1133 Broadway, New York, New York. Through this committee they were organizing cultural clubs and societies based on JPFO lodges which had been dissolved on December 15, 1953, in the course of proceedings by the New York State authorities culminating in the liquidation of the IWO.

A second source advised on March 15, 1961 that a meeting of the National Groups Commission of the Communist Party, United States of America was held on March 2, 1961, in New York City. [REDACTED] was among those present and spoke of his experiences in maintaining the Jewish lodges after the dissolution of the IWO, which, to avoid prosecution, have no national name or organization.

[REDACTED] stated that these lodges "lived" as clubs and societies by maintaining their cultural, fraternal and civic activities, but which activities are less political than in the former lodges. New York gave leadership to the rest of the country since the New York lodges were the strongest and had the more politically developed comrades.

These clubs and societies still maintain a medical plan, funeral benefits and mutual aid funds. There are 132 clubs and societies nationally, 63 of which are located in New York City.

A third source furnished information on May 18, 1965 that the clubs and societies are located at 1133 Broadway, Room 1429, New York, New York, under the name of the Jewish Program Service Committee, but are more widely known as the Jewish Cultural Clubs and Societies.

The IWO and the JPFO have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

1.

LIBERTY BOOK CLUB

A source advised on December 9, 1948, that he had been told by a Communist Party (CP) Organizer that a group of progressives and Communists, at the suggestion of the New York State Committee of the CP, decided to form a new book club so formed was the Liberty Book Club (LBC).

The May-June, 1959, issue of "The Promethean Review," Volume I, Number 3, reflects it is published by the LBC, an activity of [redacted] Publishers.

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On June 2, 1960, a second source advised that [redacted] was listed as the [redacted] Publishers, and the LBC, also known as Liberty Prometheus Paper Book Club (LPPBC) or Prometheus Book Club (PBC), is one of their publishing activities.

On April 30, 1964, a third source advised that [redacted] are the [redacted] [redacted] respectively of [redacted] Publishers Incorporated.

On May 22, 1947, after a trial in the United States District Court, Washington, D.C., [redacted] was found guilty on [redacted] of an indictment charging him with [redacted]

On August 22, 1957, a fourth source stated that [redacted] was a member and attended meetings of the CP Section covering the Lincoln Square area of New York City in about 1948 and 1949. The source stated these meetings were held at the Section Headquarters at West 72nd Street, New York City, and that [redacted] stopped attending the meetings at the time of the first Smith Act trial in New York City. The source said he learned from other CP members that despite the fact [redacted] stopped attending meetings, he was still a CP member who did not want to be known as a CP member.

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APPENDIX

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2.

LIBERTY BOOK CLUB

On July 3, 1962, [redacted] a member of the CP from 1946-1949 and from September, 1955 until September, 1962, advised that [redacted] was present at a fund raising party, Village Clubs 1 and 2. CP which was held on June 22, 1962 at [redacted]
[redacted]

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The current 1964-1965 Manhattan Telephone Directory lists the LBC as located at [redacted]
[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

APPENDIX

1.

"MORNING FREIHEIT"

~~SECRET~~

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning "Morning Freiheit":

"Morning Freiheit

- "1. The Communist International 'subsidized * * * the founding of the CPUSA's newspaper, Freiheit.'
(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 51-101, Modified Report with respect to the Communist Party of the United States of America, December 18, 1956, p. 159.)
- "2. A 'Communist Yiddish daily.'
(Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.)
- "3. 'The Freiheit has been one of the rankest organs of Communist propaganda in this country for almost a quarter of a century.'
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 75.)"

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the Summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists."

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC).

A second source advised on June 28, 1965, that as of that date the NCAHUAC continued to function with headquarters at 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

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APPENDIX

1.

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

- "1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS and [REDACTED] August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

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APPENDIX

"NEW WORLD REVIEW"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "New World Review":

" New World Review

- "1. 'Soviet Russia Today commenced as the official organ of Friends of the Soviet Union. * * * It and its successor (New World Review) have a continuous record of over 22 years of uninterrupted publication and admittedly have operated in respondent's (the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.) interest and are used as educational media by respondent.' Soviet Russia Today was 'succeeded in the early 1950's by New World Review.' [redacted] the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., 'was also shown to be long-time member and functionary in the (Communist) Party, as well as in the Party-controlled Friends of the Soviet Union. She has been continuously the [redacted] of Soviet Russia Today and its successor New World Review for years.'

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 104-53, Report and Order with respect to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., February 7, 1956, pp. 20 and 22.)

- "2. The Communist Party 'is regularly putting out' the New World Review, which is a 'monthly propaganda organ on the Soviet Union, Red China, and the Communist satellites, published in New York.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, p. 9.)

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APPENDIX

"NEW WORLD REVIEW" (CONT'D)

- "3. Cited as an organization specializing in pro-Soviet propaganda. It was formerly known as Soviet Russia Today. (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 90.)"

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1.

APPENDIXNEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE aka~~SECRET~~

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of [redacted] the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

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[redacted]
[redacted] a former member of the Communist Party (CP) in [redacted] from 1946 to 1952, who furnished information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1949 to 1952, advised on September 17, 1952, that [redacted] was a member of the Los Angeles County CP as of September, 1952.

A second source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the [redacted] of the "National Committee to Abolish the HCUA," (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and coordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

A third, fourth and fifth source have advised during March, 1962, that CP members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

A sixth source advised that at an Executive Board meeting of NYCAHUAC held January 7, 1965, a letter from NCAHUAC was read which disclosed that NYCAHUAC is no longer connected in any way with the NCAHUAC.

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2.

NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE aka (CONT'D)

On April 15, 1966, the sixth source advised that the NYCAHUAC was dissolved on December 15, 1965. The sixth source stated that the NYCAHUAC had turned over all abolition work in the New York City area to the NCAHUAC who had established an organization in New York City known as the New York Friends of the NCAHUAC.

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1.

APPENDIX

PROMPT PRESS

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning Prompt Press:

"Prompt Press

- "1. 'A printing union identification symbol described as [redacted] appears on many of the (Communist) Party publications, including Party membership cards, and pertains to the printing plant of Prompt Press, a Party publishing organization.'

'* * * Prompt Printing Press Inc., (is) a printing establishment whose entire stock is owned by witness [redacted] a Party member * * *.'

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 108-53, Report and Order with respect to the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, December 21, 1955, p. 8; and Docket No. 111-53, Report and Order with respect to the United May Day Committee, April 27, 1956, p. 65; see also p. 73.)

- "2. 'Prints the bulk of the literature issued by the Communist Party and its affiliates and is reliably known to be owned by the Communist Party.'
(Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7685.)"

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APPENDIX

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UNITED ELECTRICAL,
RADIO AND MACHINE
WORKERS OF AMERICA

The "UE Shop Steward Guide," United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE) Publication Number 212, Sixth Edition, 1952, discloses on pages 32-34, "UE - the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America" was established in 1936 at a convention in Buffalo, New York. At that time, the organization was called the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America. Shortly thereafter, a large group of American Federation of Labor machinists' locals joined the UE and the full name became the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE).

"The UE is known as an 'International Union' because companies of both the United States and Canada are under contract."

"100 Things You Should Know About Communism and Labor," prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., 1951, relates the following information. In 1944, the Committee on Un-American Activities found the "United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (CIO)" to be one of the unions which was described as having "Communist leadership.....strongly entrenched." The "United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America" was listed as one of the Unions which was expelled from the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1950 because of its Communist domination.

The "Internal Security Annual Report for 1957, Report of the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Internal Security Laws, of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate", on page 61, refers to UE as "one of the strongest Communist controlled unions in America."

The International Headquarters of UE is located at 11 East 51st Street, New York, New York, according to the April 19, 1965, edition of "UE News," official organ of UE.

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APPENDIX

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1.

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of settling in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. These delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] at which time the name W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-Communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people."

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Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois, and a new slate of officers was elected to the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the DCA. Since Labor Day, 1965, identities of those serving on the NEC has varied; however, according to a third source as of May, 1966, thirteen of the fifteen members of the NEC were members of the CP in the San Francisco Bay area.

As of May, 1966, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 1830 Fell Street, San Francisco, California.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Bufile
100-146964
NYfile
100-7518

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Title National Council of American -
 Soviet Friendship, Incorporated

Character Internal Security - C

Reference is made to report of Special
Agent William H. Batts, dated and captioned as above, at New
York.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished
reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the pro-
perty of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its
contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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NY 151-1797

When registering to vote during the period from 1951 through 1954, from 750 Riverside Drive, New York, New York, PRISCILLA SIMON displayed a preference for one of the two major political parties. No voting registration record for PRISCILLA SIMON for the years 1951, 1952 and 1954, from the address 750 Riverside Drive, New York City, was located.

A review of the records for the years 1951 through 1954, as they pertain to ABBOTT SIMON, 750 Riverside Drive, New York, New York, disclosed that no voting registration record existed for 1951 or 1954. The record reflected that the 1952 voting registration was missing and the 1953 voting registration preference was left blank.

Several confidential informants familiar with certain phases of communist activities in the New York City area were contacted during July, 1968, and advised they were not familiar with the applicant or his family members.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 7/16/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 6/19-7/15/68
TITLE OF CASE 		REPORT MADE BY GERALD T. MC NEIVE, JR.	TYP kb
		CHARACTER OF CASE PC	

REFERENCES

Bureau letter to New York, dated 6/17/68.
New Haven airtel to New York, dated 7/6/68.

-P-

INFORMANTSIdentity of SourceFile Where Located

NY T-1

 (By request)

NY T-2

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED

CONVIC	AUTO	FUG	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO
							PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED

COPIES MADE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

5- Bureau (RM) Jun 15 1968

1- New York (151-1797)

This report does not complete the
Investigation. You will be furnished
with additional information when it is
received.

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	Request Recd	Date Fwd	How Fwd	By
JCCSOPC	1CCDCSC	7/24/68	RIS	AS:go

CC TO: **CIN**
 REO REP **3 20 72**
 MAR 27 1972
 BY: **ALF ACH**

NOT RECORDED

JUL 17 1968

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION.

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Photo

CC TO [REDACTED]
REQ. REC'D 4-19-79
MAY 4 1979

APR 25 1969
WYB 53 1915
ATRS BY: [REDACTED]

RECEIVED
SEP 18 1984
SEP 22 1986

Photo

CC TO [REDACTED]
REQ. REC'D 8/27/84
SEP 18 1984

INQUIRY SEAS [REDACTED]

SEP 22 1986

NOV 2 1988

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THOMAS OF ALICE
LILLYBROOK

THE LILLYBROOK

you have a right to know about the case
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[REDACTED]

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DATE

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NY 151-1797.

INFORMANTS CONTINUED

Sources used in the documentation of the Bronx Wide Committee for Integrated Housing are identified as follows:

Source #1 is [REDACTED]

Source #2 is [REDACTED]

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Confidential informants referred to in the body of this report are identified as follows:



LEADS

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK Will continue efforts to locate and interview [REDACTED]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: GERALD T. MC NEIVE, JR. Office: New York, New York
Date: 7/16/68

Field Office File #: 151-1797 Bureau File #:

Title:

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Character: PEACE CORPS

Synopsis: Associates recommended applicant. Credit re
ABBOT SIMON and PRICILLA SIMON set out. Credit, arrest
and BSS checks negative regarding applicant. ABBOTT
SIMON previously investigated by FBI. PRISCILLA SIMON
[redacted] apartment to family who BCIH supported in winning
of a lease. Election checks disclosed ABBOTT SIMON
displayed ALP preferences. Sources contacted with negative
results regarding applicant and family members.

- P -

NY 151-1797

DETAILS

Associates

On July 12, 1968, [redacted]

[redacted] advised SA ROBERT L. STEVENSON, JR. that he attended Yale University with the applicant during [redacted]. He advised that they resided in the same building and he became very friendly with the applicant. He stated that the applicant was a shy person but that he seemed to get along well with people. He stated the applicant was a considerate person and there was nothing offensive in his manner. He recommended the applicant regarding his character, reputation, loyalty and associates, and stated he felt the applicant would do a good job for the United States Government in a position involving trust and confidence.

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On July 12, 1968, [redacted]

[redacted] advised that he was [redacted] during the applicant's final year of attendance at Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut. He stated that his association with the applicant was limited to this one year and he described the applicant as being a very bright individual who tended to be quiet and was known as being highly competent as a student. He stated further that the applicant was a dedicated person who was greatly interested in the problems of other people. [redacted] cited the applicant's involvement in instruction of the blind as an instance of the applicant's dedication to the purpose of helping others. He stated further that during his period of association with the applicant, he learned nothing which would reflect unfavorably pertaining to the applicant's character, associates, reputation or loyalty to the United States Government. He stated he did not know the applicant's family at all and on the basis of his association with the applicant, recommended him most definitely for a position of trust and confidence with the United States Government.

NY 151-1797

On July 9, 11 and 12, 1968, negative attempts were made to contact [redacted]
[redacted]

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On July 12, 1968, the doorman at [redacted]
[redacted] advised, to his knowledge, [redacted] was still residing at that address.

Credit

On July 12, 1968, Miss PAULINE DE FIORE, Clerk, Credit Bureau of Greater New York, New York, New York, advised IC JOHN L. KAPP that she could locate no record for the applicant on [redacted]. She stated her records reflected that ABBOT SIMON, wife PRICILLA, as of 1967, were residing at 610 West End Avenue, New York City, New York, having formerly resided at 1175 West 93rd Street, New York, New York, and 505 West End Avenue, New York, New York. ABBOT SIMON's business was listed as real estate-R.K.O. Theaters, 1740 Broadway, New York City, New York. He was reportedly in his mid 40's, married and employed with the above company for the past 14 years. The file contained no additional pertinent information concerning ABBOT or PRICILLA SIMON.

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E. APPROX. 1968

Arrest

On July 15, 1968, SA AUGUST J. MICEK caused the records of the New York City Police Department (NYCPD) to be checked by Deputy Inspector JOHN J. O'NEILL, Bureau of Criminal Identification; Patrolman JOHN BASAK, Information Unit; Sergeant JAMES SLEVIN, Old Record Room (all of the above of the NYCPD); and Mr. JOSEPH TRUBIA, Fingerprint Bureau, Criminal Court of the City of New York. No record was located identifiable with the applicant or his family members.

Miscellaneous

ABBOTT SIMON has been the subject of a security-type investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the results of which have been furnished the Civil Service Commission (CSC).

NY 151-1797

On August 23, 1960, IC THOMAS I. MC GUINNESS checked the marriage records for the Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York, which reflected under Number 16970 (1952), that ABBOTT SIMON and PRISCILLA F. ORLANSKY were married in New York City on July 8, 1952. The groom was described at that time as follows:

Name	ABBOTT SIMON
Race	White
Address	750 Riverside Drive New York City, New York
Age	37
Date of Birth	February 12, 1916
Place of Birth	New York, New York
Occupation	Public Relations
Previous Marriages	One
Former Spouse	[REDACTED]

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The bride was described as follows in the above marriage records:

Name	PRISCILLA F. ORLANSKY
Race	White
Address	[REDACTED]
Age	37
Date of Birth	April 15, 1915
Place of Birth	New York City
Occupation	Housewife
Previous Marriages	One
Former Spouse	[REDACTED]

It should be noted that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] PRISCILLA (FRIEND) SIMON, year of birth 1915 [REDACTED] ABBOTT SIMON, year of birth 1916 [REDACTED]

On August 6, 1951, NY T-1 advised that he had learned that tenants in [REDACTED] had recently been divorced. NY T-1 continued that PRISCILLA ORLANSKY, who had previously been married to one [REDACTED] had subsequently to her divorce, married one ABBOTT SIMON and had moved from the apartment originally occupied by her former husband and herself to SIMON's apartment at 750 Riverside Drive, New York City.

NY 151-1797

NY T-1 advised that a Negro "guest" had occupied [redacted] former apartment together with his family.

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NY T-2 advised on November 21, 1952, that [redacted] the above-mentioned apartment from Mrs. PRISCILLA SIMON and that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, owner of the [redacted] Apartment Development, had started eviction proceedings against the [redacted] family.

According to this source, the case was heard October 24, 1952, in the Bronx Municipal Court where, though the presiding judge ruled in favor of the landlord, the [redacted] family was granted a three months' stay in the eviction procedures. Subsequent notices appearing in the public press reflected that on January 24, 1953, a second stay of three months was granted the [redacted] family, which stay was subsequently appealed, and on April 27, 1953, a decision favorable to the landlord was handed down.

NY T-1 advised that the [redacted] family was made with Mrs. SIMON without the prior authorization of the [redacted] Corporation, actual operators of the [redacted] Apartment Development, which rendered [redacted] of the above-mentioned apartment and it was on these grounds that eviction proceedings were started.

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NY T-1, on March 3, 1953, further advised that on Saturday, February 7, 1953, a throwaway captioned "TO: MR. AND MRS. PUBLIC", issued by the Bronx Wide Committee for Integrated Housing (BCIH) was distributed in the vicinity of [redacted]. In part this throwaway furnished by NY T-1 stated, since July, 1952, [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted]
and the only Negroes among fifty thousand residents.

The throwaway continued that [redacted] a veteran of World War II and a railroad worker, had a friend, Mrs. PRISCILLA SIMON, who [redacted] apartment to them and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, "pursuing its discriminatory policies, is now trying to evict this family."

Information concerning BCIH is contained in the Appendix of this report.

NY 151-1797

On July 15, 1968, Captain WILLIAM KNAPP, Bureau of Special Services, NYCPD, advised SA MICEK that the files of his department contain no additional pertinent information other than that previously reported in security-type investigation previously mentioned concerning ABBOTT SIMON and PRISCILLA FRIEND SIMON. Captain KNAPP further advised he could locate no record for the applicant.

On July 15, 1968, IC WILLIAM J. PAUL caused a search to be made of the records of the Manhattan Board of Elections, New York, New York, which reflected the following information concerning ABBOTT SIMON:

When registering to vote in 1947 from 21 East 87th Street, New York, New York, ABBOTT SIMON listed that he was 31 years of age, single, born in the United States of America, and had last voted in 1945 from the same address.

When registering to vote during the period 1943 through 1949, from 21 East 87th Street, New York, New York, the records reflected that ABBOTT SIMON displayed a preference for the American Labor Party (ALP) in the years 1947 and 1948.

Information concerning the ALP is set forth in the Appendix of this report.

No voting registration record could be located for the years 1943 through 1946 and the year 1949 for ABBOTT SIMON at 21 East 87th Street, New York, New York.

When registering to vote in 1952, ABBOTT SIMON listed he was 36 years of age and born in the United States of America. He listed he had last voted in 1951 but the address for this 1951 vote was not listed.

When registering to vote in 1953, PRISCILLA SIMON listed she was 21 years of age plus, married, and born in the United States of America. She listed that she had last voted in New York, New York, but the date of this last vote was left blank.

NY 151-1797

When registering to vote in the year 1953 from 750 Riverside Drive, New York, New York, PRISCILLA SIMON displayed a preference for one of the two major political parties. No voting registration record for PRISCILLA SIMON was located for the years 1951, 1952 and 1954 from the 750 Riverside Drive address.

A review of the records for the years 1951 through 1954, as they pertain to ABBOTT SIMON, 750 Riverside Drive, New York, New York, disclosed that no voting registration record existed for 1951 or 1954. The record reflected that the 1952 voting registration was missing and the 1953 voting registration was left blank.

Several confidential informants familiar with certain phases of communist activities in the New York City area were contacted during July, 1968, and advised they were not familiar with the applicant or his family members.

1.

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the American Labor Party:

"AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

- "1. 'For years, the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party but outside of New York City they have been unable to win control.'
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 78.)
- "2. 'Communist dissimulation extends into the field of political parties forming political front organizations such as the * * * American Labor Party. The Communists are thus enabled to present their candidates for elective office under other than a straight Communist label.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

On

[redacted] publicly announced the
[redacted] unanimously approved
a resolution dissolving the organization and ordering the
liquidation of its assets.

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NY 151-1797

1.

APPENDIX

BRONX WIDE COMMITTEE FOR
INTEGRATED HOUSING (BCIH)

A statement appeared in the "Daily Worker" of February 10, 1953, page eight, column three, concerning the formation of the Bronx Wide Committee for Integrated Housing (BCIH). In this article it was stated the BCIH set for itself the initial task of eliminating discrimination from [redacted] and the winning of a lease for the family of [redacted]

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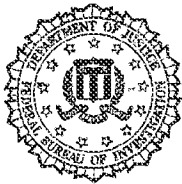
On December 10, 1952, a source advised a meeting of the Tremont Communist Party (CP) Executive Committee had been held December 5, 1952, at which meeting the pending eviction of the [redacted] family was discussed. It was stated that the Tremont Section must obtain three thousand signatures to petitions to help offset this action. At this meeting it was clearly indicated that the CP supported the conference toward ending discrimination in [redacted] scheduled for January 10, 1953, and that individual support was to be given this rally.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

A second source advised that the BCIH had issued cards announcing the television program "Meet the [redacted]" to be telecast March 21, 1953.

The first source, mentioned above, advised on March 27, 1953, that the Tremont Section, Bronx County, New York CP had distributed five hundred of the above cards on March 20, 1953.

The second source, mentioned above, advised on January 12, 1954, that he would describe this type of outfit as a "paper organization" set up for one case only and then fading out of existence. He expressed the certainty that BCIH is no longer functioning.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
July 16, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York 151-1797

Title

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Character

Peace Corps

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Gerald T. McNeive, Jr., dated and captioned as above, at New York, New York.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

NY T-2, with whom insufficient contact has been made to determine his reliability.

7/18/68

Airtel

To: SAC, New York (151-1797)

From: Director, FBI (151-3580) — 15

[Redacted]

PC

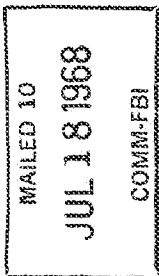
BUDED: 7/17/68

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Rerep SA Gerald T. McNeive, Jr. 7/16/68.

Page 7 first paragraph appears incorrect.
Submit amended page.

Expedite.



Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
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Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

AJS: jas
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37 AUG 19 1968

Return to Mr. Splendore, Room 1252.

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT